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From DIAS to RIAS - 25 years of American radio in Berlin

Handelsblatt
DAVIDS WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industrie & Handel

It began with Dias, *Drahtfunk im amerikanischen Sektor*, (Wired radio in the US sector), which broadcast the first five-hour programme on 7 February 1946 at the behest of the American military authorities in Berlin.

The programme consisted of music, news bulletins and readings from books that had been banned in the Third Reich. Dias quickly became Rias, and now, 25 years later, this is as much a part of the Berlin scene as the Sender Freies Berlin (SFB).

Originally the American broadcasts were only meant to be a provisional measure, a counter-weight to the *Berliner Rundfunk* which had been broadcasting under the auspices of Soviet controlling officers and communist officials from the old broadcasting centre in Masurallee since May 1945.

Berliner Rundfunk sent out ideological propaganda in the name of the Party, but the supreme law of Rias was that it should be objective in all it broadcast. It should not attempt to influence people any more than the minimum that can be expected of people who have opinions and are free to express them.

This is a basic principle that still applies in the seventies. In this respect Rias has a better starting position than most trans-

mitters. Its head of broadcasting is the United States Information Service.

Rias is an American institution and is financed by the taxpayer. Its annual budget is approximately 27 million Marks. By way of comparison the budget for Deutschlandfunk (DLF) is about sixty million Marks.

The American broadcasting station in Berlin has an advisory committee of Americans, usually made up of four or five directors. No political party can attempt to swing the balance of the programmes in its favour. There has been no attempt by the Americans either to colour the programmes in their favour.

Rias is aware that the most attentive audience listens across the Wall and for their sakes it is essential to counter the constant flood of Communist party propaganda with matter-of-fact information which remains credible and critical, criticising the West whenever necessary.

There is no advertising on Rias. This allows the greatest amount of flexibility in programme planning especially when major events such as the Hungarian Revolution and the invasion of Czechoslovakia have taken place.

Rias is a political station. A glance at the programme proves this point. Twenty-three per cent of all broadcasts are of a political nature.

Since 1952 the radio station has broadcast 24 hours a day. In this time news bulletins are given 23 times.

The radio station is in another respect a

political organ. It is a part of the American presence in the free part of the city. This is a point that is repeatedly being stressed in Washington.

Figures show just how seriously Rias is taken on the other side of the Wall. About 400 jamming stations have attempted to make it impossible for East Berliners to receive Rias. It can only be heard on three VHF frequencies with a range of about 100 kilometres without interference.

Obviously the Communists' spoiling tactics have not had the desired effect since 20,000 listeners' letters arrive at Rias every year from the GDR and East Berlin.

Only one in five of these is sent direct to the radio centre in the Schöneberg district of Berlin.

In 1961, just after the Wall had been thrown up, Rias introduced its record request programme "Music knows no frontiers". Since then 139,983 greetings

The RIAS complex in West Berlin

(Photo: RIAS/SFB)

have been read out of which 20,774 were from the communist side of the Wall. *Treffpunkt* (Rendezvous) a magazine for young people, with music and often very critical commentaries has met with a great response. The worldwide implications of the 36,000 young fans have written in the past. The experience of the United States' policy of intervention in Vietnam, which is basically idealistic, but which has had consequences smacking of power politics.

Christa-Helga Boehm
(Handelsblatt, 8 February 1971)

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Richard Nixon casts doubt on the Nixon Doctrine

President Nixon has been caught in two minds, emphasising on the one hand that the United States can no longer go on playing the role of the world's policeman, but at the same time not wishing that any major political decisions should be taken without the USA being in on the act.

The systematic consistency with which Richard Nixon, eighteen months ago, developed the doctrine that took his name, stating that the United States would only give as much indirect assistance in future as was required to put her friends and allies on their own feet, has been fraught with risks since the middle of last year.

The worldwide implications of the Nixon Doctrine came originally from the "experience of the United States' policy of intervention in Vietnam, which is basically idealistic, but which has had consequences smacking of power politics. Even Europe was caught up in the stream of this. Being accustomed to the American protective shield many Europeans reacted with a frown instead of embarking on some constructive thoughts about the added degree of political independence that seemed to be appearing on the horizon.

President Nixon has spared them a number of headaches. At root the American President is anything but an isolationist. The Middle East crisis late last summer showed this to be true, even if

it would be exaggerated to impute to Nixon that the theoretical consequences of his own doctrine have been sacrificed to Truman's. But his growing concern at the possible consequences of his own doctrine is plain to see. He fears that the American world role will be eroded.

For this reason President Nixon no longer speaks of a pure partnership between the United States and its friends and allies, but of a new kind of leadership role for America.

America's over-engagement in the past should, Nixon warns, by no means be followed by a period of insufficient American engagement. American isolation would simply pave the way for a new war.

A glance back at the recent past reveals no sign of the United States relaxing its worldwide involvements, so Nixon seems to be basing his calculations on a danger that does not exist at the moment.

America is not yielding one inch of ground in Europe, nor the Middle East, nor even in Asia. In fact the very opposite would appear to be the case.

Despite all the experience that has been gained by his predecessors President Nixon seems to be trying once again to force a military decision on the south-east Asia situation.

For the war-weary American public it is a matter of vital importance whether American or South Vietnamese ground troops are fighting in Laos, but for overall White House strategy this point is irrelevant.

Vietnamisation of the War had a military aim in view right from the outset. The Vietnam problem can be solved, but a solution to this problem, which has once again encompassed the whole of Indo-China, must be of a political nature.

With justification Hanoi can be accused of not being prepared to reach a compromise. But the military regimes in Saigon and Phnom Penh, and probably Vientiane as well, which Washington



Space scientists honoured

The Federal Republic government has honoured Werner von Braun, deputy director of Nasa and Kurt Debus, head of the Kennedy space centre. Both men have been closely associated with the American Moon landings. The Federal Republic ambassador in Washington, Rolf Pauls (right) presented to Werner von Braun (left) the Order of Merit with Star and to Kurt Debus the Order of Merit.

claim to have misread him. There is no doubt that Nixon wants to keep Europe on a leash. It is impossible to avoid his statement that the "transition to equal partnership is still in the development stage."

The way in which the Opposition in the Federal Republic tried to make political capital out of Nixon's statement was madness. There is no denying that the President regards all manifestations of European independence - no matter what country they come from or where they are aimed - with cautious mistrust.

The Nixon Doctrine is not dead, but it has been questioned by its originator. Since he has in no way committed himself to a new course in his message to the world there is doubt about where American foreign policies are heading and not just in Vietnam.

Jürgen Krauer
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 27 Feb)

the

SPD draws demarcation line with Communists

Various party directives in the SPD that have been issued since the resolve of incompatibility, and aimed particularly against the left-wing extremist Young Socialists have shown the need to define the stand the party takes clearly.

Chancellor Willy Brandt has gone even further and rejected any suggestions that the Federal Republic should adopt the Yugoslav pattern of well-tempered Communism which is often praised by the left-wing of the party. In so doing he has stopped all speculation about interpretations of the various kinds of Communism among the left-wingers.

The ideological confusions of the SPD leadership this weekend are obviously

aimed at giving a lecture to some comrades in Munich on the question where the Party stands and the watchword is - Bad Godesberg programme!

None of the top SPD men from Bonn wants to travel to Munich and put any "pressure from above" on Hans-Joachim Vogel's supposedly strong position. Instead the mayor of Munich is to be given support on paper.

Whether this is sufficient only time will tell. It might nevertheless be possible that this affair in Munich has taught even the radicals the lesson that the extent to which a party machine can be terrorised is limited.

It has at least taught the traditionally lazy centre of the Party that in the end it does not pay to try tactics and compromises on political dogmatists within the ranks of the Party, but that one day the line has to be drawn somewhere.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 February 1971)

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The previous intervention in Cambodia had not done so.

The consistent maintenance of American troop presence in Europe and the strengthening of forces here was a logical outcome of Nixon's harking back to the classical system of coordination of conflicting conflicts between West and East which he had learnt from Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Eisenhower's policy and that of his successors right up to Lyndon B. Johnson was based on the Truman Doctrine. This postulated that the United States must intervene directly, and if necessary with military means, in any area where the situation of the "Western Camp" seemed to be jeopardised.

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Maximum political solidarity is West's surest protection

From Washington via Paris and London to Bonn it is an accepted fact, indeed a cliché, that a continuation of the balance of power between East and West is the indispensable basis of détente in Europe.

When it comes to giving an opinion as to whether the balance of power is a reality and if so, how it can be maintained in future, the whole gamut of varying views and interests comes to light.

The eighth International Military Meeting in Munich was a case in point.

Because of the private nature of this annual conference attended by west European and American politicians and military men, high-ranking civil servants and diplomats, analysts and journalists the varying political viewpoints have always made their presence felt earlier

and more variedly at Munich than in the language of diplomacy of the governments concerned, aimed as it is at stressing points of agreement.

This year, for instance, the tenor of discussion indicated that political and military assessments of the balance of power are not everywhere based on the same political and military criteria.

It was conceded that the present power situation may be accepted as a balance in view of its political and psychological effect on the East, the West and neutral countries in Europe.

Comparison of military statistics, which only a few years ago would have prompted another judgement altogether, have now come to assume less importance.

The West has long ceased to work on the basis of the danger Soviet intentions of launching a military attack might represent. Assessments are now based almost entirely on differing views of Moscow's intention of using its military strength as a means of exploiting the existing state of affairs in Europe in terms of power politics — in the grey zone between increased tension and a peace that has yet to be stabilised.

As opinions differ widely on this point, however, there is no consensus on details of a détente policy the West could embark upon without risking incipient disintegration of the alliance.

One point only is at all clear, interest in maintenance of the balance of power can only be brought to fruition by means of synchronised policies.

Yet since the political aspects of the balance of power are nowadays given absolute priority over an arithmetical comparison of military power the concept of a balance of power is growing increasingly flexible. Its existence can be reduced to the mere assertion of its presence when there are no generally accepted yardsticks.

A number of British and American observers view the progress of Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc in this light.

Although he welcomed this policy Lord Balmle, a Defence Ministry official in Whitehall, promptly voiced his misgivings by commenting that the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw were this country's solution to a German problem and wondering whether Britain had any business pointing out to the Bonn Federal government the risks and dangers involved, risks

of which Bonn itself must be equally aware.

The idea of a relaxation of tension in foreign affairs certainly occupies this country's allies less than it does the ruling coalition in Bonn, certainly in relation to defence efforts. The allies are more reserved about the prospects of détente.

The conservative man from the Pentagon, Under-Secretary Wayne Morse, and conservative Senator Tower both sounded a sceptical note. Morse feels that the necessary prerequisites for the all-European conference the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers have recently again called for will be a long time coming.

His opinion on the Western offer of troop reductions can be read between the lines of his insistence that American approval of any such proposals be dependent on controls designed to ensure that both sides stand by the terms of the agreement, a stipulation that Moscow has so far flatly refused in all comparable cases.

Bonn Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt took the opportunity of dispelling any suspicions that this country might consider the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw on renunciation of the use of force and any future arms control measures a sufficient substitute for the existing balance of strategic power.

He energetically pointed out the dangers that might ensue from US-Soviet agreements for the security of America's allies if tactical nuclear weapons stationed in Europe were to be included in an arms reduction agreement or the two superpowers were to undertake not to be the first to resort to nuclear arms in Europe, which would of course mean that America could no longer threaten nuclear intervention.

This all goes to show the extent to which views vary within the West as to the threat to the existing balance of power posed by the dynamics of the process of détente, a field in which this country is foremost, and a potentially fundamental change in the importance of American nuclear weapons as a guarantee of European security.

Maximum political solidarity remains the surest protection against developments of this kind. Even if the military balance of power were to change for the worse from the West's point of view, either because of a partial withdrawal by America or as a result of strategic agreements between the two world powers, Europe could not provide a full military substitute.

The only alternative to a policy of rapprochement with the Soviet Union would be an increase in the weight pulled by Europe by means of all the countries concerned pooling their political and military potential in one community.

Kurt Becker
(DIE ZEIT, 26 February 1971)

Moscow sound a warning note

Developments in Poland have

This much was obvious shortly after December unrest in towns on the coast and well before the latest rioting by striking workers.

Price cuts were proclaimed in Berlin and higher pensions too, but price increases on which a decision already been reached were postponed in Budapest there was a thorough revision of the Polish problem at a session of the central committee.

There are many indications that Party leader Gustav Husak's latest uneasiness in our society with their repercussions of demands made in the situation in Czechoslovakia has still to be consolidated.

The events in Poland have without effect on the Soviet Union either. This is true not only of foreign policy response but also of the number of developments on the front.

Mass media in the western republics, the Ukraine, White Russia and Lithuania, are particularly insistent in their demands for supplies of consumer goods and stuffs for the general public.

At the 13 February full session of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee there was yet another call for an increase in consumer goods production.

At the same time Soviet trade officials are paying special attention to dockers and shipbuilding workers in the ports, for the time being on a "softer" line on labour legislation.

This discomfort has now become evident through Vogel's decision not to stand again as mayor.

The criticisms made by Vogel at a press conference against Young Socialist activities are exactly the same as those made against their eagerness for extreme reform by non-Social Democrats.

The Young Socialists, who have lost all sense of proportion concerning the practicality of their social reforms planned to change the system, have now had this fact certified by an unquestionable source.

Vogel mercilessly took the Young Socialists to task. Their proposals for free electricity, water and public transport may have had a nightmare effect on a mayor who has to deal with such things.

The fact that Vogel was described by the Young Socialists as a Fascist lackey must have deeply hurt him as a Social Democrat.

But what is more serious is the Young Socialist criticism of "the use of dogmatic ideologies" against the Munich party executive and the accusation that it has allowed the constitutional state to appear in dubious light and shown reluctance to condemn the use of force or the glorification of acts of violence.

Vogel's concern about Young Socialist activity is made fully understandable when he accuses them of sawing with tooth persistence on the branch of the Brandt-Scheel government.

The events in Munich will also have their effect outside of Bavaria. The SPD will have to be more forceful and decisive in future in confronting the activities of the young left-wing.

That is the demand made by Mayor Vogel. It was recently underlined by

POLITICS

Jusos' attacks pressure Munich Mayor to decline another term



Hans-Jochen Vogel, Mayor of Munich

senior member of the Social Democratic Party has now reacted to the Young Socialists' blind fervour for creating uneasiness in our society with their party Establishment. They seem little

bothered by the fact that they have achieved their aim with extremist tactics.

The events in Munich signal an extremely critical phase in the clash within the SPD between the moderates and the extremists.

The reasons given by Mayor Vogel for his decision represent the view of many Social Democrats who have long looked at the extremist tactics of the Young Socialists with great discomfort.

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Hans-Jochen Vogel and the Social Democrats

must all justify ourselves to ourselves and the older generation must face the music of criticism by the young who experience all these shortcomings in the world with greater awareness and blame their elders for them. But the younger generation forgets in its turn much of what has become clear to the older generation, such as the sure knowledge that even today politics is an art that must remain within the realms of the possible.

Special circumstances apply to the SPD. Anyone in the CDU who wants to be extremist joins forces with Franz Josef Strauss or forms a group like the new one in Frankfurt 'Adel und Banken'.

Young Social Democrats with an extremist bent can easily come close to joining the communist camp. But a flirtation with the extreme right, or even an alliance with the NPD would not be taken amiss by the centre voters for the CDU as much as the SPD indulging in a theoretical wooing of young socialists who entertain communistic ideas.

A book could be written about the reasons for these differing senses of value. But only facts count. It is facts that the SPD and the Young Socialists must get to grips with as must Mayor Vogel and Chancellor Brandt.

Spectacular gestures are a doubtful weapon. They arouse suspicions that previously something substantial was lacking. There is a great danger that in retrospect they will be viewed as capitulation.

This is something that cannot be ruled out in Mayor Vogel's case. It is no more possible to draw a demarcation line in the

relationship of the SPD to our society is vaguely similar to the relationship of the Young Socialists to their party. The SPD has not yet realised that time is on their side. Using the formula "No experiments" from which the CDU/CSU is obviously not going to be spared in the near future the 1973 general election can be won. The SPD has a good start and will have to prove itself very clumsy to lose the election race.

At the moment this is just what it is doing. It lacks the sense of security of the dog that has already been top. It also lacks — perhaps fortunately — the ability to take criticism in its stride and the idea that a constant repetition of tried and tested truisms can make governing very simple.

But the SPD has a concept for the future which looks better from day to day and surpasses that of its competitor. Also it has (still) a strong and lively youth organisation.

Certainly the Jusos get too lively at times. Some of them will possibly not learn quickly enough the differences between Utopia and politics, but the number of these and their pull in the party are not so great as their opponents like to make out.

The main task for the older Social Democrats is to draw this line between the ideological and the feasible for the greater part of the Young Socialists and win them over to a sense of responsibility and cooperation without stifling their youthful élan and productive radicalism. This requires calm and patience and when the dust has settled it will be the yardstick on which Mayor Vogel as well as the SPD as a whole and its Chairman will be measured.

Hans Gerlach
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 February 1971)



Hans-Jochen Vogel, Mayor of Munich

(Photo: dpa)

Bundestag deputy Dr Günther Müller, another prominent Social Democrat who has been attacked by the Young Socialists of late when he called upon Willy Brandt as party chairman to take up a clear stance against the forces of the extreme left.

After all the mistakes that have been made up to now, it must be doubted whether the Young Socialists will be brought to their senses.

The Young Socialists' ignorance of political reality and their opportunistic shown by the fact that they are growing more lively and extreme as the date of the elections in the Federal states of Berlin, Schleswig-Holstein and Rhineland Palatinate approaches. The reward for the Young Socialists' blind fervour will soon be evident.

C. M. Lankau
(LBöcker Nachrichten, 19 February 1971)

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Hans Gerlach
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 February 1971)

Palace revolution in Frankfurt CDU

DIE ZEIT

It was a complete surprise. Two hundred or so smart Frankfurt businessmen, young managerial types, lawyers and bankers, along with their wives or girlfriends swung the balance of power in the CDU in Frankfurt.

Before the long-serving CDU officials could say Jack Robinson they had been outvoted by the newcomers. Their aim was to get rid of their chairman, Herr Gerhardt, by the end of March.

The agile new CDUites have flooded into the party in the past few weeks and as yet form rather a social group than a political movement. They all belong to the Establishment of Frankfurt (Industriegewerkschaft Adel und Banken).

Anyone who is afraid that the young Frankfurt rightwingers could develop into Jusos (young conservatives) along the same lines as the Jusos (young SPDites) need not worry.

They describe their political involvement as a purely localised campaign. Will they get out of puff when it comes to dealing with political minutiae? Work of this kind is a hard slog and by no means means twee!

The new guard has had the first damper put on it by the old guard of routine politicians. Herr Dregger, the Chairman of the Hesse state party group of the CDU, told them that they should support the old Chairman by the end of March or the election would be contested.

Now the young political amateurs of Frankfurt are rather nonplussed.

(DIE ZEIT, 26 February 1971)

Nordic Council meets in Copenhagen

Following the sobering deliberations of the Nordic Council in Copenhagen it ought to be clear that there is little likelihood of there being a Scandinavian alternative to the Common Market.

Frequent wishful thinking in recent years of a united Northern Europe so consolidated as to be able to make its presence felt in dealings with Brussels and the partial resurgence of nineteenth-century Scandinavianism died the death in the Danish capital.

All that remains is the realisation that the five Nordic countries have reached an economic policy threshold that could in the long run prove more far-reaching for Scandinavian cooperation than separate development in the defence sector.

The treaty establishing a Nordic Council of Ministers is not a binding document. It hardly could be since it had to conform to everyone's requirements.

The Council of Ministers was originally intended to consolidate Nordic cooperation at home and document it abroad but this is now out of the question since like its predecessor, the Nordic Council, it has no political power.

Its greatest psychological value is that for Finland it represents a link, albeit a loose one with the remainder of Northern Europe.

Hans Tim
(Kölnischer Nachrichten, 20 February 1971)

the Geneva disarmament conference, which has now met for its 495th full session, is to deal with a ban on bacteriological and chemical weapons and the accuracy of recording underground nuclear explosions by seismographical means.

An improvement in these methods could form the basis of a ban on underground tests too. A ban on underground tests has so far failed to materialise because of the Soviet refusal to allow international inspection of facilities in Soviet territory.

As long as there is no definite means of identifying underground nuclear tests by means of seismography and the country concerned refuses to allow on-the-spot inspection of a suspicious earthquake the United States is not prepared to forgo underground tests itself.

Nikita Khrushchev's subterfuge of pretending to have called a halt to Soviet nuclear tests only to surprise the world with a secretly prepared series of tests of

B and C warfare ban considered

megaton warheads has not been forgotten.

The same problem of a lack of controls arises in the case of a ban on bacteriological and chemical weapons, plans for which have been submitted in Geneva by both the Americans and the Russians.

Since bacteriological and chemical weapons can be manufactured in comparatively small laboratories the observance of a ban can only be ensured by means of a comprehensive network of inspection and controls.

A ban without either inspection or controls would involve a certain amount of risk, though in the case of bacteriological weapons the risk would appear to be tolerable.

Plans to launch an attack using biological weapons would compel the aggressor

to take comprehensive precautions for the protection of its own people. These preparations would not go unnoticed by the intelligence services of the other side and the element of surprise would no longer apply.

Epidemics, even when artificially triggered off, are no respecter of political or ideological frontiers either.

The aggressor could, since bacteriological weapons take some time to work, be sure that the other side would retaliate with nuclear weapons.

In view of this state of affairs there is no reason why bacteriological weapons should not be banned without controls — except, of course, that Moscow insists on banning chemical weapons at the same time and also without inspection or control facilities.

This, then, is easier said than done. Chemicals work fast and a surprise attack could wreak havoc on a nuclear power that relied on a ban of this kind.

(DER TAGESPIEGEL, 24 February 1971)

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■ DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

CDU shop around for a prospective chancellor

Rainer Stadt-Manager

The Christian Democrat Party Congress at Düsseldorf was intended only to thrash out the party programme and not to choose the party's new chancellorship candidate for whom CDU/CSU members and the public have long been waiting.

Despite announcements of this type delegates found that the question of who should be prospective Chancellor loomed large in the background. Candidates for this post were eager to present themselves favourably to the vigilant party members by showing particular courage, skill or discretion. They projected their personal views into a Congress that had only meant to draw up a programme.

But this did not result in a clear alignment of fronts. It is true that candidate Helmut Kohl lost some of his glamour and that Rainer Barzel did not rid party colleagues of their conflicting feelings towards him.

Gerhard Schröder stressed his solidarity with the party as well as showing colleagues his statesman-like balance. And Kurt Georg Kiesinger did not grumble about the past but allowed a spirited briskness to shine through. But the prospective candidates showed little colour in discussions on the party programme.

No one committed political suicide in Düsseldorf and neither was the party congress marked by the emergence of a secret favourite whose nomination at the forthcoming Hamburg Party Congress would be guaranteed as long as he did not make any mistakes between now and then.

Helmut Kohl, the Prime Minister of the Federal state of Rhineland-Palatinate, left the Congress with a different image to the one he arrived with. He had behaved ambiguously in the question of worker participation in decision-making and carelessly spoilt what could have been his Congress.

Though battered, Kohl only served temporarily as an example of how rough the political game was and how the mighty are fallen.

Kohl soon picked himself up. If he manages to win back the disappointed progressives within the CDU and gains a

stirring success in the forthcoming elections in the Rhineland Palatinate, he will be able to make a fresh attempt.

For electioneering reasons it might not be a bad idea to have Helmut Kohl as party chairman alongside Gerhard Schröder as prospective Chancellor. This would appeal to various sections of the population and the party would be seen to be marching into the future.

Dismissing his appearance in Düsseldorf as an isolated fault, Kohl has the handicap of being based in Mainz far away from nation-wide decision-making. He has not been able to show enough character in the field of foreign policy to be a prospective Chancellor but he would certainly be a good party chairman.

Rainer Barzel has the support of the Bundestag parliamentary party and Franz Josef Strauss. He also has experience in Bonn. This still makes him favourite for the job of prospective Chancellor.

But many Christian Democrats do not like the idea of having to send him on an electioneering tour through the Federal Republic as their number one attraction.

Gerhard Schröder is on the way up again. He lost the presidential election in Berlin to Gustav Heinemann with dignity and so led large sections of the population to think of him as a gentleman and a statesman.

But Schröder has a certain air of coolness about him and will find it hard to recommend himself to the party as one of its leading politicians. The secret tip of a Schröder-Strauss axis is probably no more than a drivel invention.

The CDU no longer has a Konrad Adenauer to command the State and the party at the same time. Neither Erhard nor Kiesinger is a Chancellor "who counts". Many people cannot see anyone remotely comparable within the party.

The party is no longer concerned today with finding the best man, presenting him to the voters and winning with him or losing with flags flying.

Instead it is looking for an alternative solution. The one person who could fulfil the burning longing for a strong man is Franz Josef Strauss and there are a number of reasons why he is not available.

Because of these reasons many people find that a combination of Rainer Barzel as prospective Chancellor and Kurt Georg

Kiesinger as a vote-catching party chairman would be acceptable.

It would certainly have the decisive support of Strauss but it would mean that Kiesinger would have to sacrifice his passionate interest in foreign affairs to his function as a vote-catcher.

After an election victory, with his colleagues' thanks still ringing in his ears, Kiesinger would have to surrender the party leadership to Chancellor Barzel. It is very doubtful whether the ambitious ex-Chancellor would be capable of such a step.

Kiesinger's old assurance that Kohl was his favourite need not stand in the way of a pro-Barzel movement. He could always claim that the situation has changed. The fact that many people in the party would throw up their hands with despair at such a solution is another problem.

Previously Christian Democrats have always chosen their candidates for the Chancellorship with one eye on the voters. They cannot see any of those candidates named or Heinz Köppler, Gerhard Stoltenberg or even the smart Alfred Dreger proving a great attraction. These last three are treated only as reserve choices in the currently limitless speculations.

The very idea that splitting up functions at the top of the party could achieve the vote-catching effect of one great charismatic personality reveals the party's widespread dilemma.

Barzel has long stopped ruling out the separation of party chairmanship and candidature for the post of Chancellor. Only the Junge Union, the party's youth organisation, still warns against such a step.

Proposals to distribute power and responsibility onto four pairs of shoulders there will be oral immunisation against the common cold and influenza in the next thirty years. Contraception immunisation will be an alternative.

The Pill used at present. The monthly will take its course in a period of a few years.

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More and more group practices cooperating with regional medical centres. Doctors will be able to use automated laboratories. Giant data banks will store the medical history of members of the population.

The doctor shortage will increase because of the population's higher expectancy, the speedier retirement practising doctors and the tendency to specialise.

As far as the hospital situation concerned, the report states that the Federal Republic is one of the best with the best medical service. Mass planned to finance hospitals should be a more efficient service.

The government stated as a principle that it supported the planned operation of the health service. Cooperation between the State and independent bodies was the method most fitted to society.

The government report clearly shows change in the main diseases of our country. During the course of the century diseases of civilisation such as vascular and circulatory complaints, malignant tumours have grown common, taking up the position occupied by infectious diseases.

Statistics show that at present a person in two dies of heart, vascular, circulatory complaints and one in five of cancer.

A large section of the report is devoted to smoking. The danger of death from lung cancer is, the report states, ten to more likely in smokers than non-smokers, fifteen to thirty times as high in heavy smokers.

Continued on page 5

Government public BONN

first Health Report

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Russian embassy building problems increase

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Preventive medicine is the most important factor of a modern policy as recently outlined by the government in its first Health Report. Important factors include health, education, economic security for a healthy environment and reform of drug laws.

The 200-page long survey was issued by Health Minister Käthe Strödel on the present state of the service, explains important measures, outlines future developments.

The survey states that at least 10 per cent of all cancer cases will be cured by the year 2000. But unknown to the cancer will appear before the cause of disease is discovered and it is completely stopped, perhaps by logical measures.

Another future development will rise in life expectancy to 85 during next twenty years. At present life expectancy for males is 68 years, females 74 years.

The report adds that old age is delayed in future and the ageing will take its course in a period of a few years.

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Continued on page 5

While the Federal Republic is heading for Lenin Hill, the Russians are drawn towards the Helliger Berg or Holy Mountain. Plans are going ahead for the Federal Republic's embassy on the banks of the Moskau and the new Russian embassy on the Rhine.

Despite Ostpolitik, both sides are encountering difficulties with municipal authorities. The Federal Republic's diplomats have received an offer from the Kremlin of property in the south of the city near the Chinese, Rumanian and Hungarian embassies.

But size may prove a stumbling block here. 200,000 square feet is not enough for the staff. The Russians in Rolandseck must on the other hand start negotiating from scratch.

The champagne has already flowed to celebrate plans by Russian architects for a mini-Kremlin in Bad Godesberg's Metzenloch high up between the Bismarck Tower and the "Aloisius College". A large block of flats for embassy staff is already being built nearby.

Even the charm of the departing ambassador, Semyon Tsarapkin, could not sway Bonn's local authorities. The new head of the Russian enclave, Valentin Mikhailovich Falin, who is expected to arrive at the end of the month, will have to put up with the old building in Rolandseck for quite some time.

Bonn's planning committee has given its decision on Russian plans: we agree with the building plans in principle but not in practice. A.J. Bogomolov is reluctant to accept this, but the champagne flowed too soon.

The tug-of-war can continue. After years of discussions between the city, the Federal state, the central government and the Russian representatives the building plans have once again been rejected.

A stop has been put to ambassador Tsarapkin's favourite project, a large site in the middle of the sternly guarded conservation area near Bonn, well away from the damp climate of the town and occasional demonstrations.

Continued from page 4

plans, but it does have an absolute majority in the provincial assembly for an amendment of the legal basis of Bayerischer Rundfunk.

Although the major political parties in Bavaria maintain that they are developing into popular parties they nevertheless do not represent all relevant forces in society. For these do not simply mean political parties but also groups with a philosophical or artistic aim as well as other institutions in society such as universities and communes.

The pattern of broadcasting developed in the south of this country must be controlled by the general public without bowing to the whims and fancies of any particular interest group.

Bavaria has got closer to this ideal pattern, than, for example, North Rhine-Westphalia, where the post of *Intendant* (director of broadcasting) became a field day for politicians at the last election in January.



The Soviet embassy in Bonn

(Photo: J.H. Darchinger)

The planning committee has indeed recognised the Russians' wishes and agrees with them that the old building in Rolandseck is no longer adequate. But all parties, independent of politics, have expressed the fear that the size and form of the new building project would considerably spoil the scenery.

Herr Nieke, head of Bonn's building department, refers to a ruling made by the head of the Cologne administration in 1968 that the new embassy building could only be given the go-ahead if conservation of the scenery was guaranteed, if the building was made to conform with its surroundings and not least if applications for further building projects in the conservation area were ruled out in future.

In plain language, Bonn's city fathers together with the citizens of Bonn do not want to give the Russians any special rights. They fear, perhaps not unjustifiably, that such a precedent could lead to other diplomatic representations claiming equal rights for all and treating refusals as discrimination.

Old inhabitants of Bonn well-versed in diplomatic affairs remember with pleasure that in the fifties the United States too was prevented from building a monumental embassy on the Rodderberg.

But the authorities have laid a bait for the introverted Russians with a tentative refusal in the spirit of the policy of understanding. They would be prepared to give their permission but only if the protective clauses are kept to and the building does not tower above all the tree-tops of Bad Godesberg.

Gunter Hofmann

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 February 1971)

Quickborn team draws up plans for new Bundeshaus

Anyone interested in following the call of the Quickborn team can at present go to the Bundeshaus and help to build a new Bundestag. But there is no need for concern — visitors to the exhibition in question are not being asked to pick up a trowel and start work.

Instead, the public is invited to supply its own ideas about how a new Bundestag should be built and run.

The Quickborn team consists of industrialist Wolfgang Schnelle, sociologist Dr Eberhard Blankenburg and lawyer Norman Paech. Eight months ago these men were commissioned by the Bundestag to draw up plans for a new parliament building taking future developments into account.

The Quickborn team is part of an overall group planning a new parliament complex. Their exhibition shows the preliminary results of their survey. Alternative proposals for the new Bundestag are also provided.

People acquainted with the restrictions on space in the present Bundestag will agree that it is necessary to plan and build a new Bundeshaus that will be able to fulfil its functions for some time to come.

The new building to house members of the Bundestag has indeed led to some improvement but this is not a final solution.

Some members of the Bundestag must still remember with horror the time not so long ago when they had to sit cheek by jowl with their colleagues, receive visitors there, dictate letters, drink coffee and ponder over problems that still had to be solved.

Work on building the new Bundeshaus will probably start in 1974. If everything goes well, every member of the Bundestag should have adequate working space at his disposal in 1978 — this is one of the points shown in the exhibition.

Those visitors who want to and who have some idea about the work of the Bundestag can play the part of the architect with the help of building blocks placed on a table in the exhibition. They can even take their plans home with them, photographically recorded if they desire.

The figures mentioned by the planners give some impression of the space required by the Bundestag in the next few years. 1,320,000 square feet in all are needed. This is about as much as is found in four of the "Langer Eugen" type skyscrapers housing members of the Bundestag.

Planners must pay special attention to the rapid rise in the number of people who will be working in the Bundestag in the future.

By 1984 it is reckoned that there will be a total of 4,000 deputies, scientific assistants, civil servants, secretaries and other staff working in the Bundestag. The present number is 2,500.

The Bundestag must be built with future needs in mind and must not be just an appendix of the former Education Academy where parliament now has its seat.

The planners' work deals with three aspects — a new plenary hall, a building for members and a library together with archives.

The main problem is to coordinate the various functions. The important thing is to centralise as much as is possible. Important features such as libraries and computer stores must be planned in such a way that everybody involved in parliamentary work will be able to use them under favourable conditions.

(Das Parlament, 20 February 1971)

Heiko Flottau

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 February 1971)

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Two-day discussion in Bonn deals with the meaning of the museum today

Rainer Erdmann

The Rheinisches Landesmuseum and the art department of Bonn University recently invited artists, students, journalists and museum directors to Bonn for a two-day public discussion on "Museum Planning in the Present Age".

The artists cautiously stayed away from the meeting apart from the controversial H.P. Alvermann who entered the arena with powerful words on behalf of his colleagues.

Important museum directors and cultural officials of our chief museum towns preferred to send their deputy or deputy's deputy.

The discussions were revealing. The museum officials presented a poor testimony of their self-awareness. They spread nineteenth century notions and were sparing in their ideas for a museum fitted to the present and future.

On the afternoon of the second day of the event a rumour made the rounds: "The museum people are leaving." Everybody knew why. The closed phalanx of students had led to their capitulation.

The students had after all done good preliminary work and drawn up two working papers coinciding with the views of the author of *The Museum of the Future*, a book published by the DuMont Verlag of Cologne. The working papers contained serious guidelines for a museum of the present and future.

To illustrate their theories they had staged an exhibition in the Landesmuseum

in Bonn entitled "Aspects of a Picture, Wilhelm von Schadow: Pietas and Vanitas". The exhibition underlines their ideas of an educationally-biased museum.

The educational function of the museum was one of the topics dominating the discussion. This was the main aim of both the students and the museum representatives. The difference was in the method.

P. F. Althaus of Basle Art Gallery stated that a museum should be a centre of identification effects caused by time, a place to preserve a complex collection and a monument of items that are subject to a particular age.

He considered the problem from the standpoint of museum directors, the artist, the visitors and the general public (especially that section of the population not interested in museums).

He then demanded an "open museum" that was free of ideology and, like the community, contained everything humanly possible and acted as a mirror image of society.

Directives are ruled out in his "open museum". "Ideologies should be consciously pursued and called into question by providing alternatives."

Althaus met with fierce opposition from the students who considered his scheme to be too reminiscent of the old "blood and soil" mysticism. They also regretted that no mention had been made of the museum's function in changing society.

Representatives of Essen's Folkwang Museum did not allow their idea to stray too much in the realms of speculation and pipe-dreams but dealt with museum practice.

For some time now they have been trying to find methods that will overcome

the museum's lack of powers to communicate and find more response among the public.

The Essen museum organises exhibitions in the suburbs with twentieth century prints. Their senior personnel who have an expert knowledge of the subject also try to bring art to those sections of the population who are hostile to these artistic events.

Together with Bochum University's sociological department, they are investigating methods to make museum work more effective.

Dr Borger of Bonn's Landesmuseum submitted a scheme for specialist museums in the Rhineland. He is responsible for giving advice to provincial "one man concerns" (the former local history museums) and is currently occupied in changing these into specialised museums.

Specialist museums are to be set up on the left bank of the Lower Rhine in Greifarth (peasant culture), Krickenberg (conservation) and Brüggen (museum of art). Dr Borger hoped that his scheme will attract people who did not previously go to museums.

Dr Cladders of Mönchengladbach outlined his ideas for a new museum in his home town. He could have saved his breath. By this time it was adequately realised that the museum had educational functions and his antiquated idea of splitting the museums into small sections completely reduced the value of this outline.

A woman delegate, Dr Weiss, explained plans for the proposed Wallraf Richardt Museum in Cologne and her report showed how controversial these were.

Whenever members of the audience

objected that the new building is too much like a museum she always say that she too had signed plans but she was not the only responsible.

At any rate it became plain that plans for the Cologne museum only secondary consideration to the problem of putting art across to the public.

But this was the most important for those students who were present. They demanded that new museum buildings should first be ignored and there should be critical reflection of concept of culture, history and art.

The museum directors regretted the pedantic level of the event. And students supported H.P. Alvermann and solo, as a wall of sound, and a he announced: "If museum people only think about their idea of culture, there would discover how superfluous year to replace the traditional concept of the concert."

Those were harsh words. And as the final stages of the discussion, a symphony, a concerto with a famous the museum directors did indeed the soloist, pause for refreshments, Classical has previously been rumoured.

On the final evening, about two hours in a darkened concert remaining met to declare their solid hall where the audience sits in dark suits. People objecting to certain aspects of with perhaps a monthly season ticket and paper, like Dr Leppich, the had the occasional guest conductor visits the taken seriously by the students.

Werner Krieg
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 February)

Frankfurt Theatre Week moves to Kassel in 1972

Experimenta, the Frankfurt theatre week organised for some years by the Akademie der Künste, will be incorporated into the "documenta 1" for the first time in 1972. The Frankfurt Theatre Week and also a member of the 1972 Documenta Council, has a that these "experiments with the Experimenta" will be on a single visit to Kassel and are not a permanent interest exhibition. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 February 1971)

For the anniversary exhibition held in the Germanisches Volksmuseum from 21 May to 1 August have been lent by Queen Elizabeth II, the Louvre and the Prado among others.

Dr Peter Strieder, director of the museum, says that the Prado's decision to lend the Dürer self-portrait of 1498 made it possible for the first time to exhibit all three of the artist's portraits together.

The other two work are the portrait of Dürer as a youth in 1500 borrowed from the Louvre and a self-portrait dating from 1500 lent by the Bavarian State Picture Collections.

The Prado has also promised to lend the portrait of an unknown man from 1524, a work considered to be one of the best portraits of Dürer's period.

Queen Elizabeth II has loaned drawings, including the famous study of a greyhound used for his engraving *Katzen und der Teufel*.

The Fitzwilliam Museum of Cambridge is lending St Jerome in the wilderness, a work that was only discovered a few years ago and is little known in original.

The National Library of Paris, the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford, the Kupferstichkabinett, Vienna's Albert and the Bismarck Museum of Berlin are lending Nuremberg landscape with colours and works from Dürer's journey to Venice in 1494 and 1495.

Also on show are works by Dürer, Nuremberg teacher Michael Wolgemut and engravings by Martin Schongauer and Jacopo de' Barbari.

Karl Schöppner
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 14 February 1971)

MUSIC

Is the usual concert on the way out?

Will the concert of the future be one hundred minutes of instrumental and electronic music on various spatial and musical levels, separated yet coordinated, static yet moving, in an ensemble concert programme in an optional order? Only think about their idea of culture, there would discover how superfluous year to replace the traditional concept of the concert.

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Musicians with head phones waiting for the conductor's cue

(Photo: Hubertus Malt)

main items on the programme will be contemporary music as was the case in those days.

The audience will be allowed to wander through a hall, through a house, along gangways and listen to whatever pieces take the fancy.

This system was tried out in Hamburg's magnificent Staatsoper as it was at the Berlin Academy of Arts. Stockhausen provided the initial impulse with his *Musik für ein Haus* at a villa in Darmstadt. At the Cologne Music Academy the various performers set themselves up in the paternoster and played their individual parts of harmonised to a certain extent with their colleagues.

Acoustic impressions can be augmented with visual ones. This was tried out by Josef Anton Riedl in Munich who broadcast his *Schallereignisse* (Noise events) from the Town Hall to the Market Place.

The Berlin ensemble *Gruppe Neue Musik* organised a kind of six-day race of music at several places in several halls.

Bonn's highly respected Beethovenhalle was made available for a simultaneous performance of Stockhausen works in different rooms through which the audience could wander at liberty and where no one would mind if a member of the audience lay down on the floor and meditated, or smoked, or talked!

Quality must not be questioned

Among the most imaginative composers of this kind - Veranstaltungskompositionen, as Riedl calls them - are the Englishman Birtwistle and Ladislav Kupkovic from Wrocław, whose *Musik für ein Festspielhaus* in Recklinghausen attracted an audience of five thousand to the "hallowed halls" and presented them with a mélange of radio noises, tuning up and recordings made on a farm, along with a Beethoven symphony.

Riedl is believed to have converted 25,000 music lovers in Bonn to "Music While You Walk". No conventional concert can claim to have attracted such a crowd, nor anything like it.

The question of how high the quality of this music is, should not be asked. It is not music that should be listened to with the eyes closed. In the case of Kupkovic in Recklinghausen, for instance, the listener could take an active part. He is allowed to beat on a pail, bang a gong or rattle paper.

The childish desire for play is appealed composers have to thank for the fact that

to and it is this same drive that many ever, no walking was done since the concert hall was not designed to allow this.

Another type of concert was tried out in Hanover and proved to have advantages even though it may sound a bit hair-raising: three musical programmes were arranged in three parts of Hanover's Broadcasting House at the same time and these were repeated several times so that all could hear them.

Kupkovic used only avantgarde music although his colleague Birtwistle likes a mad mixture, avantgarde and Classical, chamber music and jazz. This makes for a multiple concert on a grand scale and it can scarcely be surpassed! There is something for everybody, a free choice, and for those who gobble up everything a chance to go quietly schizoid!

This new form of concert at least provides an alternative to the traditional overture/concerto/symphony line-up. Whether it will lead to a better understanding of music or not is not important today. For the pioneers the most important thing is that now the audience member no longer feels he is tied to his seat and cannot drink, smoke or talk during the performance.

Traditional musicians are naturally sceptical. The more ambitious a work is the more attention it demands. The listener must concentrate.

Probably a good record player will take the place of the live concert for the traditional concertgoer. But possibly lovers of the old style of music will also be able to throw off some of the old conventions.

A few conductors, though not the big names, have seen their opportunity or rather their duty and are presenting new musical forms in the old framework.

At any rate it is time the old style of concert was given a thorough overhaul. If this leads to a flexible form for traditional music, for the museum-concert, if the proportion of contemporary music is increased, if the museum-concert is supplemented with a number of "open concerts" or "music while you walk" then the music world will have embarked on a new era.

Gustav König in Essen and Günter Wand in Cologne have been playing a greater proportion of contemporary music for some years in their concerts and now Hans Gierster from Nuremberg has joined them with similar success.

Wolf-Eberhard von Lewinski
(CHRIST UND WELT, 12 February 1971)

Authors and their critics

Arguments about literary criticism go back almost as far as the origins of literature itself. A survey conducted by Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) among the writers affected in this country brought some interesting results.

The questions were aimed at finding out whether authors actually read the criticisms of their own books and whether they use them as guidelines for future works. They were also asked what their most damning criticisms of the critics were and whether they believed that write-ups on a book - favourable or otherwise - had any influence on whether the public bought it or not.

Several authors from the Federal Republic took part in the survey. Their opinions covered a broad spectrum. They stretched from the well-known objections to the "major critics" and criticisms made by unqualified reviewers or those who were likely to be led by fashionable currents to the suggestion that literature criticism should be "institutionalised".

Horst Bienek, an author from Munich, said: "A work is just - a critique of it is unjust". Franz Mon's view was: "It does not matter what the critics say, everyone makes a fool of himself in his own chosen way".

The survey showed quite clearly that in the view of writers the state of literary criticism today is far from being on a firm footing.

Controversial novelist Gerhard Zwerenz based his anti feelings above all on the dogmatic self-assurance of critics, but at the same time pleaded the cause of those critics who are underpaid and have to earn their living by criticising right, left and centre!

On the other hand Zwerenz felt that book criticisms published in provincial newspapers are in certain circumstances eminently important.

Authors appear to be fairly unanimous that critics should not so much criticise as attempt to bring home to the potential reader what the author has intended as well as enlightening him on the latest literary trends.

Hans Jürgen Fröhlich stated that a positive review of a book could act as a kind of sneak advertising, while a critic who tore a book to pieces may well cut down its market potential.

Gabriele Wohmann accused many critics of having insufficient expert knowledge, and being superficial while putting on knowall airs. She seems to be in agreement with most of her colleagues, who view literature criticism in its present form in this way.

The Büchner Prize winner Hans Erich Nossack spoke for many in his profession when he said that reviewers should not show off their knowledge so much, but should concentrate on bringing a book to life for the potential reader.

Paul Schallück complained of the knowall attitude of many critics and spoke out against those reviewers who set out to defame writers. Scarcely any of those interviewed was prepared to learn for the future from what his critics said, or use this material directly.

But Hans Bender did admit that he had occasionally changed passages as a result of what a reviewer had said.

The opinion of a doyen of contemporary German literature, himself a critic, Hermann Kesten, is of interest. He feels that magazines and newspapers in this country do not devote enough space to criticism, less in fact than in many other countries.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 February 1971)

■ EDUCATION

Seven- to ten-year-olds describe their wedding day

Ute Blach, the writer of this article, is an art teacher. She asked pupils of various classes to describe one of the best days in their life in both words and picture. These are some of the results.

The smaller pupils paint their archetypal wedding dreams in the most splendid of colours — the bridal gown and veil are embellished in silver and gold.

The fairy-tale bridegroom contently swings a banner or decorates his top hat with feathers and flowers. Mighty crowns weigh on the merry heads of happily laughing brides and flower gardens of Semiramis bloom.

Merriment, flowers, pomp and a good meal are the most important aspects of a wedding day. The wedding breakfast has a central position in the innocent children's descriptions.

It sometimes seems more important to the bridegroom than to the bride. The girls first describe themselves and only then do they turn to the cake:

Mandy (7): "I'm marrying Renee. I've got a red crown on. I've got a pretty bunch of flowers. I've got yellow gloves on. I dance with Renee. I marry in church. He's got a top hat on. I eat wedding cake. People throw flowers."

It is only the demure young ladies who have precise notions of their future husbands. Most of the boys say that their bride should be "very pretty and sweet."

The boys and girls know who they are going to marry and say this without inhibition. It is usually children from the

same class or singer Heintje, whose picture is carried by the girls hanging on a pink ribbon and near to the heart as "Heintje sings so nice!"

Andrea (7): "I'm going to marry Heintje. There'll be cabbij for dinner."

The pupils are still not sure what could be so important about a wedding to adults apart from the "vale, pork shop, rose in her hair and a trip to Spain."

Harald (7): "My wife in nice but I don't like kissing, but I do love her."

Whatever the significance of marriage, the children all want children of their own, even triplets. "I Petra marry in white. I marry Andreas. I have children."

Most of the young children are planning a pleasant honeymoon.

Torsten (7): "I'd like to marry Petra. I go to school with her every day. I'll go with her to Africa."

Meike is more modest: "I wear a white dress with leather shoes and my husband wears a black suit and a blue-red tie and shoes. We go on a trip the next day."

"I dans the holde day," Heike wrote happily. Plans for the future are as happy in the paintings as they are in the stories. Things are not all that different with the nine-year-olds. Girls want to look like a queen and some of them even want a prince as husband.

Gerlinda (9): "But if I don't become a princess that does not matter."

But husbands must be handsome at least. Like spoilt fairy-tale princesses the girls know what their husbands must not



A child's view of a wedding



look like: "My husband shouldn't have a crooked nose. He shouldn't be too fat or too thin." Petra wants her husband to carry her over the threshold: "I put my arms round his neck and give him a kiss."

Patrick hates sloppiness. "Vera is my bride. She's not too bad. When we are married at the church, our parents are not to cry. At the wedding breakfast we'll eat a duck and afterwards I'll kiss my bride."

These fairy-tale dreams of the future become closer to reality where the ten-year-old boys are concerned. Women must be "strong and do a lot of work."

Detlef is as objective about women as he is about other future plans — "perhaps I'll buy myself a horse later on" — and comes to the conclusion that having a woman around is quite practical. But not all boys of that age are as unromantic as the pragmatic Detlef.

His classmate Marko for example wrote enchantingly about his love for a girl in the same class: "I love Bettina. She looks pretty and is well-dressed and has golden blonde hair and always wears a leather skirt. When I marry Bettina I'll buy a Ford Taurus I've saved a lot of money."

"And when we drive to church I'll decorate the car with flowers. When we leave the church we'll go and eat and afterwards we'll celebrate the wedding. Then I'll carry my bride to bed. Next day I'll make the food and bring it to her in bed."

Up to the age of ten children are refreshingly frank and are willing to outline their future in both words and pictures.

Eleven-year-olds giggle a little when asked to imagine their wedding. The questioner is infringing on a taboo zone, the conventional educational principles have perhaps spread artificially.

Before boys and girls of this age write down their ideas, they spend some time chewing meditatively at their pencil. They concentrate on the menu that ranges from roast pork, chicken, and potato dumplings to veal.

Plans for the honeymoon are ambitious. The young couples intend to travel to Hawaii, the Black Sea, the Bahamas or halfway round the world.

The boys above all are looking for a good companion for Robinson Crusoe style adventures. Qualities of friendship are most important. Boys and girls want their partners to be happy, helpful, friendly and understanding.

"But he must also have a little feeling for women," says Sybille. Fearful husbands-to-be state that they would like their future wives to be modest and not always after their money.

Some sons may have overheard their fathers talking about questions of wardrobe: "She must not buy one dress after another," wrote ten-year-old Wolfgang.

There should be a "smashing" party the night before the wedding. Bernd already

knows what he is going to call his wife. Norbert reveals himself as a cavalier wedding present and Mon Cheri is late. She is not to work after getting married.

Gunnar is the only boy to patriarchal, conservative, possessive and states categorically: "She must wear a mini."

No child in this age range envisions a future life without marriage. It is not until children are fourteen that they show a certain amount of criticism. These are the outsiders who exclude themselves from the group of those who want to get married and families. These people fear for the "squawking of children."

Klaus has serious professional questions over the Bering bridge, especially as there are clear traces of migration across this link.

"I shall go on a long journey to Hamburg to Australia. That will last months and then I shall only be 'week's stay in Hamburg. How will I time for a wife?"

Thomas is a joker, makes fun of questions and escapes into the world of humour: "I don't want to marry until 28 and then only if I have to. I was married in secret so that people will notice if I have made the wrong choice."

"I want two children. Of course, wife must earn enough money. Then I buy myself a sports car from his month's salary. When I'm thirty I'll have pools and get a divorce."

None of the girls were against marriage. Their descriptions are concentrated on horses and coaches, a honeymoon in Venice and having children. Their marriage should be faithful, constant, with a hint of romance.

At the age of fifteen when dreams of the future are almost reality the notions of the boys and girls are little different from those of the fourteen-year-olds. The favorite subjects of the future bride and groom are lily bouquets, love and romance.

They also have a very realistic practical attitude towards the everyday life following the wedding. And they want a long white wedding dress with long delicate white veil despite the fact designers who want to dress brides black.

The boys state that they risk running a certain degree of freedom. But of them knows or finds a better alternative to a relationship based on love. The only condition is that their wife should be pretty and efficient.

It is described innumerable times: fairy-tales. The youngest children innocently look at it as an adult. Older children consider it critically. The ancient yearning for the happy couple is expressed even today in the dream of a splendid wedding that would have pleased our grandmothers.

(DEUTSCHES ALLOMANDE SONNTAGSBLATT, 14 February 1971)

SCIENCE

Evidence provided of bridge between Europe and America two million years ago

Geologists are probably unanimous in their belief that the North American and Eurasian land masses split millions of years ago during the course of worldwide continental drift, leaving the North Atlantic Ocean between them.

About one hundred million years ago, before the North Atlantic appeared, evidence seems to support the assumption that there could have been a bridge of land between North America and Europe for a longer period of time somewhere in the North around the axis of the drift.

Up till that point however, right into the tertiary stage, there must have been a bridge of land. There is no other explanation for the similarity between North American and European mammals and their development.

It was not until the tertiary stage was about to end that this direct land link seems to have broken. At around this time America and Asia met where the Bering Strait is now and remained linked by this bridge of land for a long period.

Most geologists accordingly believe that it is no longer necessary to assume any contact between North America and Europe in the later tertiary stage to explain the connexions between the fauna of the two continents.

Their findings could usually be fitted in unconstrainedly and convincingly with the proof that there was once contact over the Bering bridge, especially as there are clear traces of migration across this link.

Results of palaeoclimatic research even seemed to rule out emphatically that there could still at this stage have been a link between North America and Europe.

Current opinion believes that Canada, Greenland, Iceland, the Faroes and the Shetland Isles were thus separated from

Geoscience in this country will join the space race in 1975 or thereabouts when the Federal Republic's first geosatellite will be launched into orbit around the Earth.

This prototype will carry a combined meteorological and geophysical-cum-geological payload and will investigate what advantages there are in observing this planet's surface from space.

Dr Regula of the Ministry of Education and Science states that future geosatellites should be more specialised so that a number of weather and geophysical satellites will be flying alongside one another.

Project studies have already begun and tenders have been invited from the firms of Dornier, ERNO and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm.

The practical development of the observation equipment has begun at the Clausthal Technical University and the Federal Institute for Geological Research in Hannover.

Since 1969 the Ministry of Education and Science has commissioned research into the spectral behaviour of natural surface materials such as earth, plants and rock formations.

Scientists hope to be able to exploit the radiation of materials on the Earth's surface for research purposes. They are also considering how to use a computer to evaluate the pictures recorded by scanner.

Test flights by aeroplanes are planned this year to test multispectral pictures

DIE ZEIT

one another from the beginning of the later tertiary stage at least.

Dr Friedrich Strauch of Cologne University has now published the results of an extensive investigation culminating in the assumption that the Thule land bridge in the area of these islands acted as a link and migratory route between Europe and North America at this time and indeed lasted far into the much more recent geological past.

Professor Strauch claims that this theory is proved by the existence in North America of creatures or fossils in the more recent strata that are not to be found in Asia and could not therefore have crossed to America via the Bering bridge.

There are many objections that can be made against this evidence but Professor Strauch has a whole list of examples.

There are for instance the oleacinides, a family of predatory snails originating in Europe. They do not appear in North America until just before they became extinct here. As the oleacinides were land-based snails, they must have migrated over a bridge of land. And indeed in Greenland they can be found in slightly older strata than in North America, their eventual destination.

A more impressive example seems to be that of the Chelydridae, a special of tortoise that is today considered to be a characteristically American variety but did in fact originate in Europe where it was becoming extinct at the very time from which the first palaeontological evidence of its appearance in America dates.

This means that the Thule link was no longer an effective barrier at this time and

During the later tertiary stage this species of tortoise must therefore have managed to get to America via a land link.

But the same land link that acts as a bridge for tortoises and snails forms a barrier to aquatic life. While similarities in land-based fauna point to the existence of a land link, the reverse is true of aquatic life — differences in fauna support the existence of such a barrier. Professor Strauch was also able to provide many instances of developments that were isolated from one another.

The marine fauna of the later tertiary period existing in fossilised form in North Iceland would consist of a high proportion of American species if the Gulf Stream could at the time have come up from the south to surround Iceland as it does today.

But the opposite case is true. Of the hundred species examined in Iceland by Professor Strauch not one was originally American. The Gulf Stream therefore had no access to the sea basin north of Iceland during this period.

On the other hand after the Bering link was flooded Pacific species penetrated into the Polar Sea but despite their great powers of adaptation they did not spread beyond this area and that of the North Sea that was then linked with the Polar Sea. As the North Sea was not yet linked with the Atlantic by the English Channel, these species could not spread into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Thule land link therefore prevents the spread of marine species in both directions. It is not until the pleistocene period, in the recent geological past, that a large variety of species of Pacific origin suddenly appear in the East Atlantic, before spreading to the West Atlantic.

This means that the Thule link was no longer an effective barrier at this time and

that direct penetration from the north into the West Atlantic area was still not possible as the Canadian archipelago must still have been a land mass.

The palaeoclimatic data can also be calculated on the basis of the idea outlined here. The climatic development corresponds exactly to the fact that the cold East Greenland Stream penetrated to the North Sea while the Thule link still existed and then flowed back along the coast of Scandinavia.

Independent of this, the Gulf Stream system influenced the southern region of the Thule link and continued in a northwestern direction into Davis and Baffin Bays that were then still a closed gulf.

Finally mineralogical and petrographic findings also support the theory that there was a land barrier, at least between Greenland and Iceland.

In the sediment strata of North Iceland can be found minerals that obviously originate from the East coast of Greenland. These could only have come from Greenland to Iceland if their journey southwards had been stopped by a barrier between the two islands and forced in an eastwards direction.

Submarine ridges

It is difficult to give details on the structure and exact position of the Thule link and the exact date of its collapse. Professor Strauch believes that it still existed as the pleistocene period gave way to the pleistocene some two million years ago.

The only remaining evidence of it today are the "pillars" and the submarine ridges between them. Though it is unclear, this is probably the continuation of the mid-Atlantic shelf whose rupturing power caused the North American continent to drift away from Europe.

But there is nothing to rule out the assumption that the destructive elongation and final collapse of the Thule bridge was due, at least partly, to this drift and that this process might still be continuing today.

Jan Hatje

(DIE ZEIT, 12 February 1971)

Geophysicists explore the Earth from outer space

and see how they bear comparison with conventional photographs. In this way researchers also hope to acquaint themselves with the spectral behaviour of natural terrain formations from the air.

The scanner replaces the colour television camera that it was originally planned to use. This, along with the infra-red cloud picture and radiometer and the infra-red radiometer for vertical measurements, is the most interesting instrument to be used on this country's geosatellite.

These three instrument groups focusing on the Earth will form the payload for the planned geosatellite as it orbits the Earth at 300 to 400 miles, providing information over a twelvemonth period.

With this equipment the satellite can provide cloud pictures twenty-four hours a day and record the distribution of ice and water (this is of great importance to fishing and navigation in northern latitudes), surface temperature and the geological structure of the Earth's surface.

The most interesting question in this experiment is what details the geological observations will reveal. American satel-

lite experiments and geological tests suggest that the differing infra-red radiation of the formations on the Earth's surface will be diagnostically interesting.

But other spectral fields may be informative. Splitting the pictures of the satellite's equipment into as many spectral spheres as possible could prove of decisive influence on the success of the scheme.

Infra-red rays can indicate differences in temperature of as little as 0.2 degrees centigrade. Increases or decreases in temperature can be recorded by the satellite and a volcano warning service could for instance be set up. Eruptions are preceded by increased heat in the surrounding zone.

Protrusions of subsoil can be recognised from zones of lower temperature on the Earth's surface. Metal ore deposits are accompanied by an increase of temperature as oxidation processes often occur above the deposits due to the oxygen content in the subsoil.

Even the differences in grain diameter in light soil (sieve, sand, fine sand) seem to be identifiable in the infra-red spectrum. In the United States scientists were

even able to identify individual minerals in a rock formation some distance away from their infra-red radiation.

The most important function is therefore carried out by the satellite's scanner. Scanners have been used in satellites in the United States for some years now. Equipment of this type is simpler, more robust and lighter than a television camera.

What is more, the scanner signals can be transmitted directly to Earth, divided into a multiple spectrum with several spheres ranging from infra-red to ultra-violet.

The scanning equipment consists essentially of a rotating mirror which turns with a speed that must be adjusted to the velocity of the satellite's orbit. The mirror is tilted at a forty-five degree angle to the Earth's surface and dissects the light it catches into individual impulses. These impulses are electronically measured and stored on tape. They can also be transmitted directly to Earth where they can be pieced together as an analogous picture in a video-recorder in black and white. Individual spectral colours or panchromatic.

They can also be directly evaluated by computer if the computer is made to compare the temperature of a region surveyed with the data of the previous orbit. Evaluation of the details and reading a scan picture will have to be learned before the geosatellite becomes a valuable part of research.

Harald Steinhert

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 February 1971)

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■ LABOUR AFFAIRS

White-collar worker attitudes analysed

Frankfurter Rundschau

Once I saw a workman who refused to go to the post with a hand-barrow. Workers seem to think that that sort of thing is below their dignity. As far as I can see a number of workers have complexes of this kind.

"Where I live this is very obvious from the cut of the suits that workmen get for themselves. You can hardly tell them from office workers!" The man who said that was a sales manager. The year — 1919!

He was amazed at the way workers were becoming bourgeois. This presumably upset him as well because, as he said, "workmen don't think like us." For this man workers and office workers were what they had always been, two different classes.

Siegfried Braun and Jochen Fuhrmann have been researching into the frame of mind of the modern-day white-collar worker. They held 514 talks with male office workers in 23 industrial firms, interviewing men from both the technical and sales side.

The results of their research are now published in a 568-page tome entitled *Angestelltementalität* (The frame of mind of office workers) published by Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied.

Their comparison between manual workers and the white-collar brigade forms a central part of the study. The two sociologists make a certain "working class myth" the basis of their calculations.

The manual worker appears to be a man who is subservient to the machines that technology has produced. His work is reduced to simple operations, mechanical in themselves.

Describing this myth they write: "For office workers to put themselves on a par with this grade of worker without further ado would involve their surrendering professional and individual pretensions and casting doubt on the very purpose of their own work."

One technical draughtsman, who has fallen prey to this kind of mentality has a number of dubious arguments at the ready with which he hopes to prove the superiority of the white-collar worker.

In his firm he is treated with greater respect, more humanity, he is regarded as a man, he can pop off to the doctor if he needs to, he is not to look common by wearing a collar, cuffs and a tie. And the manual worker does not have "such a broad outlook as the office worker."

It is above all members of the older generation who stress the cultural and educational differences. They consider themselves "better educated."

An accountant expressed his feelings thus: "Manual workers have greater material interests, while white-collar workers are more open to intellectual pursuits. They make sure that their children get a good education. From time to time they read a good book."

And he added: "There is also a different attitude towards work. Before a white-collar worker takes time off for sickness he has to have one foot in the gravel. Labourers however, take time off for the slightest excuse. If a manual worker has a hangover from the night before that is regarded as a good excuse for reporting sick. In this respect the white-collar worker's loyalty to his firm is greater."

Needless to say in all the opinions expressed differences in income were taken into account. It is generally recognised that the income of labourers and office workers are similar and attempts were made to understand this.

Many office workers took into account the hardness of a manual labourer's life: "If a labourer works hard he should earn accordingly. The office worker's life is much more pleasant." Or: "Dirty work must be well paid in order to encourage people to do it."

There is a minority that considers this trend wrong. They ascribe this to political influences or the state of the market and do nothing to conceal their disapproval.

One old book-keeper complained: "High wages have made labourers aware of their importance. They show more awareness of their position than office workers now, and tend to look down on white-collar workers."

A technician at a machine manufacturing firm confirmed this opinion: "Many skilled workers on the repairs side earn more than I do."

It is particularly office workers on the sales side that consider the developments of office work and the decline in importance of the salesman with scepticism and view this as a lowering of standards in offices.

On the technical side, however, many of the workers have themselves been labourers or have at least had constant contact with the men in blue overalls and so they see the position of office workers in a different light and do not fear that they have a position which they are losing. Many of those interviewed mentioned the continued payment of wages

to manual workers during periods of sickness. On this score which has brought social and legal equality their attitudes are generous. In the comparison of work done and money earned they see a class problem. Their attitudes are above all human: "A man wants to be regarded as a human being most of all when he is sick. A man off work through illness or an invalid wants to be treated decently."

Some even went further than this. They said that white-collar workers are all in favour of all workers becoming white-collar. Is there any reason why the man at a factory bench should not become an *Angestellter*? One engineer said: "The only difference is the clocking in procedure and the fact that overalls are worn instead of a collar and tie."

Concluding their study Braun and Fuhrmann state that the bulk of office workers clearly recognise that the differences between the *Arbeiter* and the *Angestellter* can no longer be considered a difference in class. The realities of the situation have not changed all that much. Even in the late 1800s there were labourers who earned more than white-collar workers. But: "The overall ideology of the white-collar workers has become fragmented. It has not been replaced, however, by strict equality."

"One of the main differences is the working conditions, the pleasantness of the office as compared to the workshop. The difference of surroundings makes the two types of worker foreign to each other. It appears justified if white-collar workers are not made equal to all labourers but only the skilled. And it seems justified if they stick rigidly to certain cultural levels in their place of work, for example avoiding conversations about sex."

"There should be no attempt to open up a cleft between manual and white-collar workers from the point of view of incomes as well as the representation of workers interests all the advantages are to be gained by bridging the gap."

Gerhard Weise
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 February 1971)

Participants in the courses should speak the same language as their boss," it said in the book of notes taken at the press conference. And in the same notebook: "People in top managerial positions must know what is on offer on the 'management market', what their fellow workers but not the heads of firms have learnt at their courses."

This is the dilemma: progressive firms send their junior members to courses and seminars where they learn how to run a firm with all the current American expert jargon. They return to their firm filled with modern and fashionable ideas.

If they then decide that they would like to put into practice some of the ideas they have learnt at their business management instruction, they are in for a rude awakening, for their boss, in many cases, does not know anything of what they have learnt.

He in his turn is likely to be irritated and ask himself how he ever got to such a high position without knowing all these tricks of the trade. It is painful for him to find out that a gap has been opened up between him and those with whom he works who have had the benefit of the courses.

But no more! The ASB in Heidelberg has come to his rescue. The Arbeitsgemeinschaft für wirtschaftliche Betriebsführung und soziale Betriebsgestaltung which has been operating a further education scheme for prospective managers with great success since 1948 has now started a "President's Course".

The courses held in Brenner's Parkhotel in Baden-Baden are designed to give the crème de la crème of management lessons in what the crème of management have known for a long time now!

The ASB claims to have been the first organisation to use the expression "management-seminar" in the Federal Republic in 1967. Of course they realise the debt they have to the top men in management in this country.

It is not possible to fob them off with German professors alone, for although there are some important scientists in this country the best educationists come from the United States. So the six-day programme includes four Americans and one Briton.

There is in fact only one professor from this country who gives just one evening talk on his experiences as a chairman of a board of directors in a major international company.

For the top, top managers from the Federal Republic who do not understand English the only course is to plug in the earphone and listen to the simultaneous translation.

In addition to these rigorous top men in industry from this country are expected to keep to a strict programme. It is probably part of the snob appeal of the courses costing 1,950 Marks (including refreshments), that the managers are asked rather brusquely to make travelling arrangements to the courses as smooth as possible so that they arrive refreshed and able to concentrate.

Nevertheless this illustrious and learned company consisting of business managers and members or even chairmen of boards of directors seems to enjoy going back to school. They like trying out on them-

New hire pure legislation to be introduced

The old saws about the best being the one who can sell a fur to an eskimo or persuade a milkman to sell off his whole milking herd and his milking machine with the proceeds well known.

The Bundesrat economic and social committee, who are now hearing evidence of experts on methods of door-to-door selling, have heard that the means and ends of the never men are often much more pure.

SPD Bundestag member Hermann Forell told of a woman whose husband had been away from home and who had moved into a little house in the north of the Forest into an eight-bed boarding house.

From a door-to-door salesman bought a machine for making cream for six thousand Marks and the same time signed a regular order for cream powder. Dürr said: "She had enough of the stuff to keep a 5,000 people regularly supplied with cream."

The Bundesrat has drawn up a law giving people who buy from door-to-door salesmen the right to terminate their hire purchase contract if what they have purchased is a business purpose.

If this law is passed the purchaser will be able to cancel anything signed door within eight days.

Members have had the opportunity to convince themselves how important this legislation is. They heard, for example, how a young mother signed a contract with a door-to-door salesman for a supply of baby food in bulk at reduced prices, enough to keep a three-month-old child in straitened circumstances until he was four years old.

Continued on page 11

Effects of OPEC price agreement

In years to come the oil industry will look back on the sixties as an era when a buyer determined the price. The old days will go down in the history of the industry as a period of potential evidence of experts on methods of door-to-door selling, have heard that the means and ends of the never men are often much more pure.

This was the prediction made by the *Oil Press Service* authoritatively published in London. Indeed the new course has in the 14 months that have elapsed since then become quite unmistakable.

The rounds of talks on oil prices last year showed this new trend and the spectacular tussle of the oil giants, producers and refiners, in Teheran and Tripoli in the past few weeks have put this fact beyond any dispute.

This time it was not the distributors who were in the strong position, but the oil-producing countries. They were suddenly aware of the increased power they held and took a line which ended in the threat of OPEC countries imposing a world-wide oil boycott.

The OPEC threat was really a blast from the heavy artillery. The organisation consists of oil-producers in Venezuela, Libya, Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Indonesia, which provide the Western world with about 85 per cent of its oil requirements.

Never before in the ten-years history of OPEC have the member-states managed to create such a united and powerful front. And this was precisely the most dangerous part of the oil game.

Oil distribution companies are always on the alert for crises and are well prepared. They have plans for emergency situations in their files and with the help of computers the oil bosses can say in the briefest conceivable time what will happen in situation X or emergency Y to keep the oil flowing for the consumer.

The oil companies have always been proud that their distribution centres are supplied by countries in all four corners of the earth and that when a local emergency arises there are always new sources of supply.

Even during the 1967 Suez crisis when the individual Arab States imposed a minor oil boycott on the West everything passed off smoothly. But then it was only a case of individual Arab pin-pricks. On this occasion all OPEC countries except Indonesia threatened to turn off the oil taps.

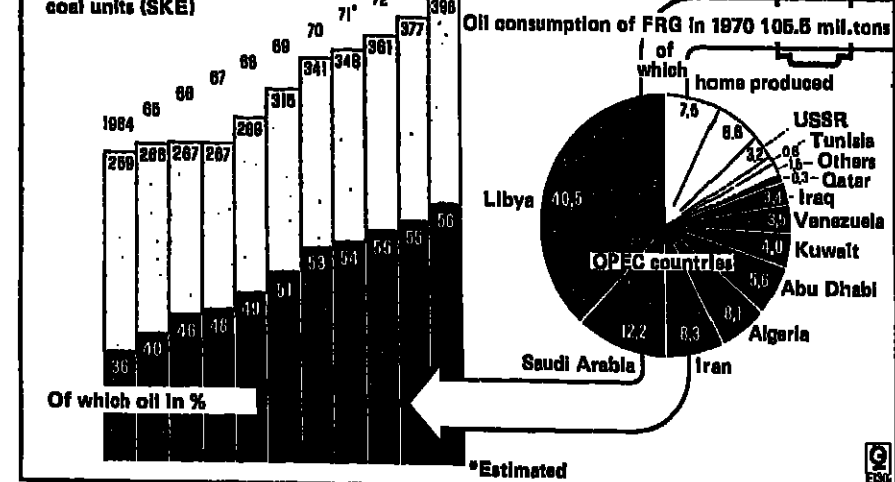
A long-term oil boycott would hit the Federal Republic particularly hard. More than half the fuel and power supply in this country is oil. About 90 per cent of this oil comes from the Middle East and North Africa. Half of it comes from Libya and Algeria alone. Libya, which ten years ago was an unknown quantity among the oil-producing countries, now supplies about 30 per cent of the oil consumed in this country. The Federal Republic has become the most important market for Libyan oil.

Officialdom in Bonn and also the headquarters of the major oil concerns have reacted fairly nonchalantly in the face of possible short-term breaks in supply. It was pointed out that the Federal Republic has enough oil stockpiled for about three months.

Undoubtedly these are useful reserves to counteract a sudden break in supply of oil for producing petrol and for central heating. In addition there is the agreement signed among the international oil companies as a counter-balance to the

OIL IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC ECONOMY

Energy consumption in this country in million ton FRG standard coal units (SKE)



Oil consumption of FRG in 1970 106.5 mil. tons

Of which oil in %

United front of OPEC with provisions for mutual oil supplies in case of emergency. Washington also underlined that America is ready to come to the aid of an ally whose oil supplies are running low. Consumption of American oil has for several years been kept at a low level because their reserves are running low. But they are prepared at any time to turn on their oil tap in an emergency.

In the short-term there is no real danger of supplies drying up. After all it is only when the oil is flowing that the dollars change hands! In OPEC countries oil is the most important source of foreign exchange. For most of the countries in OPEC countries would remain united for a foreign income.

On average the major oil companies raked in 1,000 million dollars in 1970 from oil. Venezuela and Libya were paid somewhat more, Iran and Kuwait less.

It is hardly likely now or in the near future that a total oil boycott by the OPEC countries would remain united for a long period. At the latest haggling it was clear that Indonesia wanted nothing to do with it. And it seems unlikely that Saudi Arabia would want to go without its supply of dollars for long.

But all this is part of the short-term set up and counts among the more fathomable moves on the oil chessboard.

There is a widespread fear that the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will go on playing its top trump against the oil-using countries and that most of the individual countries within OPEC will do so as well.

Statements made by Algerian President Houari Boumedienne and spokesmen for the new Libyan revolutionary government reveal undertones of growing national awareness in these countries. Undoubtedly considerations of power politics within the Arab world play a part in this. These have gained impetus following the sudden death of Egypt's Gamel Abdel Nasser.

The ambitious President Gaddafi of Libya is in the front line of contenders for the pan-Arab leadership. And it is thought that the continuing strife be-

Continued from page 10

either did not read the contract properly or did not understand it. Young girls have been offered typing lessons at ridiculously cheap prices. It is only when it is too late that they realise they have committed themselves to buying a typewriter.

One salesman whose victim was not prepared to buy a vacuum cleaner at the door asked her: "Madam, if you will not buy could I at least put you down to answer questions in a sales survey for our firm? Just sign here."

She did, answered the questions and then found that she had also agreed to buy the vacuum cleaner.

Opinions differed widely on the government committee as they did among the experts consulted.

One Bundestag member said: "When

tween Israel and the Arab countries contributed to the cause of the Arab united front in the recent oil negotiations.

It would surely be wrong for the West to sit back and wait for OPEC to fall apart. It is more than likely that a growing number of Arab States will flirt with Communism and that one day a black African oil producing State of the significance of Nigeria will join the OPEC camp.

So, with their latest price claims the OPEC countries have presented their bill to the Western oil-consuming countries. The amount of oil used in the West has risen rapidly in the past ten years, but the prices paid by the West to the oil-producers have hardly risen at all.

Oil magnates rake off a healthy profit. The long-term aim of the oil producing countries is to take a share in the profitable distribution and refining side. A further argument for the increased price of oil is that worldwide inflation is eating away at the income from the barrels sold. The gap between the prices for crude oil and for capital investment goods is constantly growing.

Finally and with justification the oil suppliers point out that the governments of oil consumer countries levy high taxes for oil products and thus skim off a lot of the cream from the increasing sales of petrol and other oil-based products.

In the Federal Republic, for instance, the State takes seventy per cent of the price paid per litre for petrol. And the tax on oil for heating purposes now goes entirely to the inland revenue.

The material demands of OPEC countries as they were laid on the table were, to reduce them to a simple common denominator, firstly an increase of the profits tax from the present fifty to 55 per cent and an increase in price of about twenty per cent.

Secondly, uniform list prices for oil from all OPEC countries whether they lie in a favourable position on the map with regard to transport or not. Thirdly relinquishment of a part of profits reaped by oil companies in the producing countries.

The oil companies are caught in a trap

people go into a large store they rarely come out having bought what they intended originally. There is always an office offering credit on the third floor of large stores and the business these offices do is by no means small time.

"And large stores also have many gimmicks to offer the housewife purporting to be free, but at the end she finds she has bought ten years supply of pots and pans. Certain book clubs and subscriptions to magazines work on similar lines. Once you have joined it is very hard to get out."

Representatives of mail order firms, magazine publishers and members of direct sales companies are of a different opinion. They point out that the number of black sheep among door-to-door salesmen is very small.

But this will not happen. Oil consuming countries and the West as a whole will surely have learnt their lesson from the OPEC coup. They will try to break free from the inordinate dependence on North Africa and the Middle East for oil.

Japan, which at present gets ninety per cent of its oil from the Middle East, will intensify the search for oil along its own coastlines.

Government circles in Britain have said that they will approach the Soviet Union for more oil since the Russians are more predictable trading partners than OPEC. That is how grotesque the situation has now become!

and there was no other course open for them but to capitulate. The bitter pill that this increased expenditure involves will by no means only be swallowed by the oil companies. A good part of the extra cost will be passed off in consumer prices for heating oil and petrol. The increases will be piled on as far as the state of the market allows it.

Anyone who believes for one moment that the taxman in this country will relax the tax on oil products by one iota has his head in the clouds. Though the extra costs will put a greater burden on the consumer it is unlikely that one Pfennig will be removed from the oil tax.

What is the future likely to hold? It seems certain that after taking their successful stand in the recent talks the OPEC countries will make further demands at a later date. These are likely to be even more extravagant. And so the game could go on ad infinitum.

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A return to coal is not likely. Coal will not be able to supply the energy requirements of the eighties and nineties. Every effort must be made to locate oil and natural gas in those areas of the world where crises are unlikely.

Alaska and Canada appear to be two possibilities. Initial strikes lead prospectors to feel optimistic about the chances of there being large deposits there. One expert went so far as to forecast that Canada could be as fruitful oil-wise as the Middle East.

In addition drilling work in and around Greenland and on the Spanish and Italian coasts must be speeded up. The other big hope is the North Sea, with oil having been struck in British and Norwegian waters.

And Bonn should urge Federal Republic companies to stop putting all their eggs in the Middle East basket.

Finally further progress must be made in the field of atomic energy, so that we can shake off our dependence on oil. Already oil supplies fifty per cent of this country's energy. Estimates for 1974 show that this figure will have increased to sixty per cent.

But the Arabs will not be able to push their prices up into the skies. Perhaps in just a few years the western world will be able to face OPEC with a decided shift in the balance of power so that OPEC's bargaining position is no longer so strong.

Wolfgang Spaeth
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 February 1971)

They said that in their opinion simply that the public is more aware of crooked dealings among tallmen.

They complain that the proposed new legislation would only bring difficulties for bona fide members of study groups and honest salesmen not to mention the difficulties in which it would place many firms.

Klaus Schulz of the association of Federal Republic magazine publishers advises those he represents to protect their own interests. He said that the 120 publishing houses and distribution agencies in his association have prepared so-called black lists of crooked dealers which are brought up to date and amended every year.

(Münchener Merkur, 10 February 1971)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Water requirements will treble by the turn of the century

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Bonn Minister of the Interior, plans to bore deeper and deeper into the Earth's crust to find water supplies to meet the next generation's requirements.

Professor Fischbeck of Heidelberg feels that the sea holds the key to the future of water supplies, while Dr Drobek of Hamburg favours importing water, particularly from Sweden. Hydrologists in this country no longer view the year 2000 as a distant prospect on the horizon. They propose to mobilise now all the means at the command of research and technology in order to be able to meet rapidly growing water requirements.

By April the Ministry of the Interior intends to have drafted an overall environmental protection concept in which water plays a leading role. Some idea of the programme's expense is also to be provided.

At the same time the Minister is to have his officials vet the possibility of setting up a Federal institution responsible for the protection of water reserves and long-term planning of water supplies.

In June or July Herr Genscher is to submit to the Bundestag a number of amendments to existing legislation on water supplies. The law as it now stands is inadequate. It is no longer sufficient to protect the country's remaining reserves.

The diving rod of old has had its day. Interior Ministry experts rely on science. A great deal of store is set by a report submitted in 1969 by Dr Siegfried Clodius. The Clodius Report, which largely escaped public attention at the time of publication, goes into exhaustive detail and comes to a number of interesting conclusions: — By the end of the century

known water reserves will have been tapped to the full and other sources of water will have to be exploited. They include:

— surface water, which, however, is far more liable to pollution than supplies pumped from the water table,
— sea water, which would have to be desalinated inexpensively, perhaps in combination with nuclear power stations,
— and imported water, which could, for instance, be piped from Southern Sweden and Norway, Austria and Switzerland.

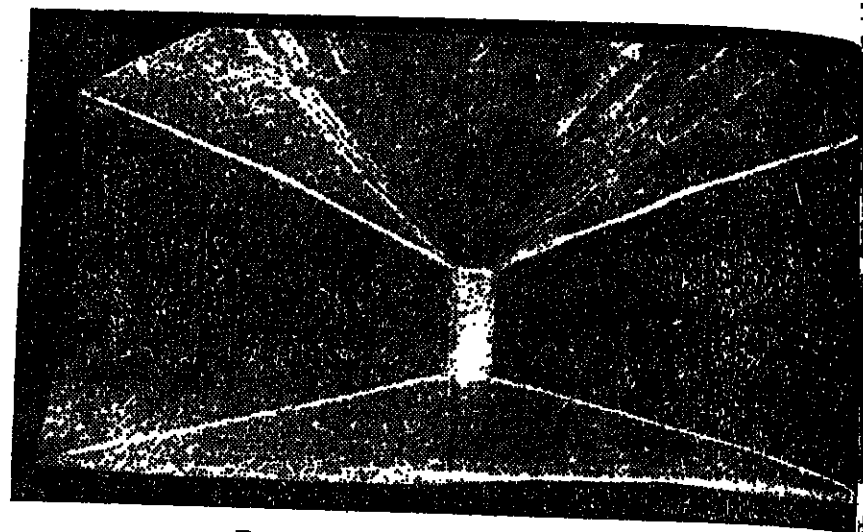
So far the Ministry does not plan to go this far. Herr Genscher would first like to determine exactly how much water the country still has in reserve, including supplies deep down and well below the normal water table.

Deep-down reserves, Clodius maintains, are particularly common in the north and south of the country. But scientists are not yet sure whether this water circulates or is stagnant and not continuously renewed. If it is stagnant there would, Clodius feels, be little point in exploiting it.

Estimates of the amount of water that will be needed at the end of the century are none too easy to make. The first thing that is needed is a fairly accurate estimate of the population in the year 2000. Clodius works on the basis of a population of seventy million.

Water requirements then depend on whether people will be living mainly in cities, in which case they will use a lot of water, or mainly in small towns and villages, in which case they will use less, and whether or not the economy continues to go from strength to strength — poor people do not go through the car-washing ritual, do not take a bath every day and do not have machines around the house that consume enormous amounts of water.

By the end of the century Dr Clodius expects domestic and industrial water



Synthetic quartz X-rayed

This X-ray of synthetic quartz looking like the shimmering wings of a dragon, is from a quartz oscillator such as is used to provide an exact stable frequency norm for use in highly accurate watches. Synthetic quartz is preferred for this purpose since its quality varies less than natural quartz. (Photo: AEG-Telefunken)

consumption roughly to treble. Members of the general public alone will use 270 litres a day as opposed to the present hundred.

This is the water that is causing the greatest headaches since it has to be drinking-water and must accordingly come from the scant reserves from the water table.

Water supplies in this country are, Dr Clodius reckons, fairly favourable, but only as far as their amount goes. Nowadays, of course, any old brackish water can be turned into drinking-water by means of technology, but at the same time there can be no denying that any breakdown will immediately confront the consumer with water that is either dangerous or unpalatable.

Investment forecasts are available for well on into the eighties. By 1985 or so 600 million Marks must be spent on purification plant and 1,500 million on the sewage system. Industrial expenditure will need to be in the region of 450 million Marks.

"Far too little has been done so far," the Minister comments.

Siegfried Michel
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 14 February 1971)

Bonn to aid desalination research

The projected experimental desalination laboratory on the North Sea coast is to be built in Hörnum on the island of Sylt, the Ministry of Education and Science in Bonn has decided.

It will cost a good deal more than the seven million Marks originally provided for in 1969, since when prices have unquestionably risen.

Details were released by Dr Hauser of the Hamburg-based Nuclear Energy in Shipbuilding and Shipping company, a government agency, at a meeting of the Schleswig-Holstein Economic Affairs Minister's marine technology forum.

The experimental plant is to be built so as to enable industrial companies to subject their desalination equipment to practical trials. The Hamburg agency will be responsible for both the construction and operation of the facility.

The Ministry is expected shortly to give the go-ahead on the final details of the project. Work on the project is to commence in 1972 and the plant will be taken into service by mid-1973.

Originally eight or ten locations were under consideration, then Hörnum and Schilling, on the coast of Lower Saxony, were short-listed.

Hörnum was chosen because, for one, there is no need, as in Schilling, to run pipelines from the sea to the station through a dike. In Hörnum too, only a short length of pipeline is needed to pipe sea water from a depth of several fathoms whereas in Schilling a longer line would have been needed.

The station provides commercial enterprises with every conceivable prerequisite for their desalination devices, facilities ranging from 3.2-per-cent salt water, electricity, steam, a laboratory, industrial water and central data collection and processing to accommodation for the technicians and engineers.

There will be a permanent staff of ten to twelve and accommodation for roughly the same number of staff from the private firms using the facilities.

The water purified and desalinated will be made available to the village of Hörnum free of charge. In view of the continual shortage of fresh water on the island local people must be only too happy at this prospect. Precautionary measures against industrial espionage are already planned. This, Dr Hauser says, is of no mean importance in view of experience gained at similar facilities in the United States.

In all about half a dozen West German firms are prospective users of the desalination laboratories in Hörnum. For the time being most desalination plant under development is based in one way or another on the distillation principle. Membrane desalination, the runner-up at present, is used mainly to purify brackish water.

Comparable facilities exist in Italy, France and the United States, which has five such laboratories. Hörnum's capacity and the space available will allow firms to erect very large units with a daily capacity of several hundred cubic metres each.

It is not only the prototype plant that is to undergo trials. The materials used are also to be tested for resistance to sea water and chloride.

The Hamburg agency, in which the state government of Schleswig-Holstein also has a stake, intends to pursue further marine studies at its experimental nuclear reactor in Geesthacht on the Elbe, near Hamburg.

One of the main uses to which it is hoped to put the reactor is swift analysis of samples of stone and minerals by means of gamma radiation, X-ray fluorescence and other methods based on changes in nuclear radiation.

A sea-bed scanner to prospect for metals, an idea that has already been put into practice in the United States, is also to be developed. Radioactive material is trawled along the sea-bed and responds to sources of metal below.

In America californium, one of the transuranic elements, is used for this purpose and preliminary trials, conducted by Battelle among others, have proved most successful.

Californium may also be used at Geesthacht, Herr Victor, an engineer working on the project, told the marine technology forum in Kiel.

Harald Stelner
(Handelsblatt, 9 February 1971)

Hovercraft services North Sea islands

Travel and economics specialists in Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg most interested in Hamburg business Friedrich Fülcher's plans to operate regular hovercraft services in the season between the mainland and North Frisian islands of Sylt and Amrum and others on the western seaboard of Schleswig-Holstein.

Fülcher plans to commence his services in summer 1972 and his proposals have been made for the dau-Konstanz run, one of the busiest Lake Constance.

Fülcher is at present negotiating with Franco-Federal Republic consortium as has already had talks with the Schleswig-Holstein Minister of Economic Affairs who is responsible for traffic between coast and North Sea island resorts.

The railways and tourist boards are extremely interested in the prospect. The railways a hovercraft service will relieve pressure on the Hindenburg railway embankment between Kiel on the mainland and Westerland on which at the height of the season more than 100 trains running in each direction every day.

Herr Fülcher hit on the idea of hovercrafts after regularly having to make do with a four-hour passage to Amrum when strong East winds blew water for the coast and made it impossible for white steamers from Dagebüll to cross in two and a half hours.

In France he found hovercraft service between San Remo and St Tropez and the Gironde estuary, hovercraft that land in Nice docks. Built in Marseilles, craft are more than a match for water metro and more.

They are powered by gas turbines a smaller model holds roughly 10 passengers. The larger one can also be used as a car ferry. Regional authorities and nature conservationists have no objections either, since at a noise rating of eighty the hovercraft are not noisier than a heavy goods vehicle of passing train.

Were the state government to support the project financially (the smaller model costs five million Marks) services could start this season on a charter basis. The idea has already been discussed with French manufacturers.

The passage from Dagebüll to Amrum would then take about twelve minutes and from Husum to Sylt roughly half an hour, the weatherproof French hovercraft being capable of speeds of up to 12 kilometres an hour (75 mph).

Gert Kistenmacher
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 February 1971)

AVIATION

Frankfurt pioneers airport computerisation

Frankfurter Allgemeine

In the not too distant future electronic data processing will reign supreme at airports in this country. It will not be long before even medium-sized airports can no longer cope with passengers and their luggage by conventional means.

Frankfurt, the largest airport in this country and third-largest in Europe, is starting the ball rolling. The inauguration of the new 725-million-Mark terminal building at the beginning of next year will mark the first step into virgin territory as far as computerised luggage processing is concerned.

Later on the airport authority intends to accelerate and standardise passenger check-in procedures, also by means of electronic aids.

Let us assume that the passenger arrives at the airport by car. He will park his car in the underground garage holding 6,000 vehicles. An information system will direct him to a point as close as possible to the desk of the airline with which he is flying.

An electronic brain will have worked out where the nearest available parking lot to this point is and will later tell the driver how much he has to pay for parking his car.

First, though, he will head for the departure hall, where 240 airlines have their counters arrayed, deposit his luggage and collect his boarding-ticket.

His luggage will also be computer-handled. The friendly counter-hand will type the number of the passenger's flight and the number of the palette luggage for that flight is being fork-lifted on to, the information is fed to the automated luggage conveyor system and the cases then reach their destination untouched by human hand.

Provided the ground hostess does not type the wrong number and the travel agent has not made a mistake with the flight number hoary stories of flying from Frankfurt to New York only to find that one's luggage has ended up in Rome and the like will be a thing of the past.

Relieved of his luggage the traveller now negotiates a system of escalators and moving pavements between the departure hall and the flight bay (quite a considerable distance, too, since Frankfurt will have a star-shaped system of individual bays and lounges).

As the traveller moves from one side of the airport to the other he will also be able to call on the assistance of an electronic brain. A computer will guide him on his way and ensure that there are no hold-ups.

He need hardly worry what is happening to his cases at the same time but it is a not uninteresting story. His case is one of 13,000 an hour the fully-automated conveyor system can handle. The system has cost the airport authority a good 100 million Marks to install.

The computer matches palettes and flight numbers and the case is then swept along conveyor belts to the flight departure point. If the passenger arrives in too good time his case is first put into storage then collected for conveyance when preparations for the flight are under way.

Meanwhile the traveller has arrived at the departure lounge for his flight. He hands his boarding-ticket to a no doubt attractive and friendly ground hostess and

walks across a concourse causeway to the plane. Sad to say, it will not be long before the hostess is superseded by an automatic ticket-reading device, such is the progress of automation.

Electronic data processing has been a boon for aviation for years, rationalising work procedures. Lufthansa, for instance, have used a computer for flight bookings since 1967. Mechanics' work schedules are also planned and controlled by computer.

Airport authorities can no longer afford not to follow suit. Recently the Paris and Frankfurt airport authorities signed an agreement on cooperation in computerisation. Contacts between the two largest airports on the Continent have thus been formalised after a year and a half of unofficial liaison.

Their joint ambition is to standardise electronic procedures and have the standard procedures adopted at as many airports as possible.

At the first terminal of Rossy-en-France, the third Paris airport, the authority already handles check-in procedures for eight airlines, including Air France. Arnfried Teichmann, head of data processing at Frankfurt, has similar plans for Rhine-Main airport.

The airport authority is more than willing to check in all passengers. Will the airlines play ball? Lufthansa hold the key, of course. If Lufthansa are prepared to hand over passenger processing to the airport others will follow suit.

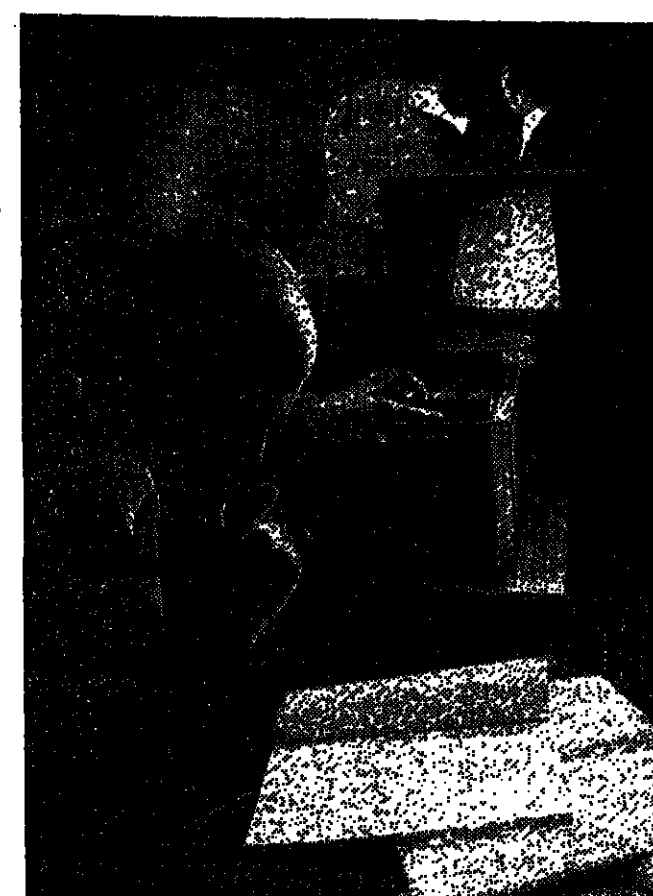
Lufthansa and the foreign airlines for which it acts as an agent in this country account for sixty per cent of passengers at Frankfurt.

Lufthansa have yet to come to a decision on whether or not they are to adopt the airport's check-in system, for which research and development costs are expected to cost four and a half million and capital investments fifteen million Marks.

There can certainly be no denying the truth of Herr Teichmann's argument that a uniform check-in system at all airports is going to be less expensive than airports, airlines, customs and forwarding agents all developing systems of their own.

"An airport," he says, "is a meeting-point of transport operators, all of whom are dependent on data processing. Cooperation would seem the obvious answer."

Frankfurt is now considering setting up a joint study group on electronic data processing of air freight. It is obvious even to the outsider that all concerned stand to benefit from the data of an air freight consignment being committed to record once only on its way from the forwarding agent to the aircraft, not forgetting the customs, and vice-versa.



Special computer training schools

Europe's first training centre for process control computer technology has now been opened by Siemens, Karlsruhe. The process control computer — of which there are estimated to be 8,000 throughout the world and 600 in this country alone, and whose number will be almost doubled by 1972 — is a special type of computer, which can automatically supervise, control and optimise industrial production runs or complex technical systems. At the training centre for process control computer technology in Karlsruhe, an initial annual total of about 2,000 trainees will be taught — not only Siemens employees but also people from client companies. New educational methods have been introduced, for example audio-visual training with the aid of television sets, via which the course participants are given prepared instruction, the programmes being offered in various languages. (Photo: Siemens)

Herr Teichmann indeed believes it might be possible for Frankfurt to handle airport data processing for the entire country. Frankfurt airport's size and importance are obviously a determining factor, of course.

As head of the airport authorities' data processing study group Herr Teichmann is in a position to prepare the groundwork for centralisation and ensure that the climate of opinion on the subject is favourable.

As for the climate in the new terminal at Frankfurt superlatives are the only words to be used. The air conditioning will cost between thirteen and eighteen million Marks a year to run. It is, of course, computerised. Jörg Kauffmann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
Nr Deutschland, 13 February 1971)

Europe's most modern police computer

Europe's most up-to-the-minute police computer has just started work in Hanover. Polas, as the system is called, was jointly developed by the Federal CID and specialists in police forces all over the country. It works according to methods that will form the basis of further work on existing and projected police data banks everywhere.

"The Federal government, states and industry have taken several years to set up an electronic system of this kind for the police," says Werner Heint of the Federal CID.

"There is not a police computer in Europe that can supply information faster in a form that even the untrained officer can readily understand."

Polas will first be used to combat theft. Theft of one kind or another accounts for more than seventy per cent of all criminal offences committed. Polas has been fed with the particulars of, for instance, 7,800 motor vehicles reported stolen in Lower Saxony, Hamburg and Bremen.

From now on any police patrol car in Lower Saxony that either checks or notices a suspicious vehicle can call headquarters on their short-wave radio, the registration number is fed to Polas and within a matter of seconds all available particulars of the vehicle in question appear on the monitor.

In one of the first cases in which Polas identified a car as having been stolen in Munich the computer was able to add by way of warning that there was a loaded firearm in the vehicle. The whole succession of events from the patrol car call to the reply, took a mere two minutes.

Polas works round the clock. It is a duplex unit with a replacement at the ready whenever a defect occurs.

It immediately flashes the answer to an enquiry on a monitor screen and in addition prints the information out. As a result, police stations can be supplied with the paperwork and investigations can proceed.

Most computers and punched-card systems so far have needed conversion of information into a legible reply and teletypewriter printing. Polas does away with all this.

Monitors to receive computer replies directly are to be set up not only in Hanover but also in Brunswick, Osnabrück, Hildesheim, Aurich, Stade, Lüneburg and Helmstedt.

Work on a master computer for the entire country is under way at Federal CID HQ in Wiesbaden. The shockproof building that is to house it is in what used to be the back yard of CID headquarters, will cost 33 million Marks and will be ready by next year.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 12 February 1971)

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■ OUR WORLD

What really goes on in underground clubs

Underground clubs — many people seem to think that these are the places where young beatniks with no critical qualities meet to smoke themselves into a drugged stupor. They could not be more wrong. The following article shows what really goes on in underground clubs.

Heinrich Heine, himself a member of the underground, once complained about the smoky cellars in which people whose backbone was a theory met.

Presumably Heine was not as concerned about sparing his lungs as correcting his comrades who seemed to him to be planning the new society with insufficient imagination.

And today it is not only a horrified bourgeois that complains about the sweetsmelling in the underground dives where the male Establishment meets; members of these organised groups of world improvers complain as well.

Nevertheless in the left or leftist underground club rooms hash is rarely dealt in or smoked because it is such places that the police raid most frequently. More hash smoking is done in the better-class bars, nightclubs and those drinking places where the beatnik line is encouraged for commercial purposes.

One of the reasons why these clubs were founded in the first place was to make a stand against the consumer society. A person can go into these clubs at any time without a penny in the pocket... it is possible to sit in them all evening without even ordering a coke.

This is one of the reasons why such clubs are often in financial difficulties. For example the Republican Centre in Düsseldorf had to fight against bankruptcy for a long time and the picture is still not rosy there although the adjoining bar is well patronised where the beer is sold for the reasonable price of 70 pfennigs, which cannot possibly be called profiteering.

The bar at Club Impuls in Wuppertal is always packed but takes only 5,000 to 6,000 Marks per month for drinks and soups and any business-like restaurateur

would have shut down such an unprofitable establishment long ago. Club Impuls has been going since 1967.

At first it put on a pop poetry programme. Visitors to the club are always kept up to date with the latest in sub-culture. The latest pop groups regularly appear there in person and young authors come to read essays and agit-prop.

Discussions and lectures on the latest scene are held. There are about 15 film shows every month to round off the programme.

Last January Impuls put on a play by the American author Tuli Kupferberg in which the Vietnam war was presented in simplistic and shocking terms as a sexual perversion of the Americans. None of our subsidised stages has dared to put on this play.

The production of this play cost the club 7,000 Marks. It was put on four times in the packed but too small cellar and each performance netted 6,000 Marks. This loss-making business was not given up for this reason but because the club did not want to lose the subsidy from the municipal authorities because of protests from the citizens of Wuppertal. This subsidy was about 15,000 Marks a year. The monthly rent for the club rooms along is 1,075 Marks. The club leader, Dieter Fränzel, is paid 599 Marks a month and a female business manager receives 399 Marks.

The subsidy has since been increased. But a third administrative employee has had to be taken on. Apart from the bar and the programme of sub-culture in Club Impuls many working groups are held there.

One of these groups was called "Environmental Formation, Education, Architecture", which put forward a highly popular idea for a young people's home.

I could be accused of wasting space in this essay in praising highly the almost-Establishment of the people at Club Impuls.

Perhaps I should have spent more time on describing the Voltaire Club in Frankfurt or perhaps the Republican Club in Düsseldorf which has lately been publishing a very useful pamphlet entitled *TC info*.

In addition to this the Republican Club in Calw, Württemberg, brings out a critical and inter-regional informative *RC info* containing news about Alpha in Schwäbischzell, the Republican Club in Tübingen and so on.

This also includes news on project groups in the clubs, the most important child indoctrination centres and study groups on all subjects such as Marx, the Third World and union organised working groups.

However, I have devoted this much



Tracking thieves by computer

The Federal CID in Wiesbaden has since last year been feeding into a computer the fingerprint data obtained from 90,000 known thieves and other law-breakers. A new classification system has been used. The new system for tracking criminals will be ready and in operation by 1973.

(Photo: AP)

time to the Wuppertal club because the aims and problems everywhere are similar. Some of the clubs are more extremist, others do not place such great value on the subculture-programme, but more on action groups. Impuls is typical of all these.

In Britain the underground clubs are called art labs. There are many clauses in a government White Paper on art labs.

There has been a debate on them in the House of Commons and in February 1970 Sir Edward Boyle said that £15,000 was a lot of money to pay for these new activities but by no means enough.

Club rooms are generally speaking given rent-free by the city fathers in Britain for these activities.

This is something that must also be adopted in this country. Then it will be possible to consider whether this "permitted underground" can be followed by a new one. The trick that we have been taught by history is that in the case of the artistic and political underground an Establishment must be allowed to grow up so that this can be later swept away by a new underground.

Karlhaus Frank

(WELT DER ARBEIT, 12 February 1971)

Sitting comfortable

About eighty per cent of office workers sit incorrectly, according to an investigation conducted by the Confederation of Federal Republic Industries in the north of this country.

Badly designed desks and antiquated chairs were the reason for many secretaries developing a bad posture according to a Confederation spokesman.

Tenosynovitis and slipped discs were occupational hazards, but could be avoided if employers were prepared to take action and provide furniture that did not encourage bad posture, he said.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 February 1971)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Heinemann's art

Dr Gustav Heinemann, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, has never had a coat of arms in his life. Nor has he particularly wanted one.

But now he has commissioned a painter from Dürer to provide him with a coat of arms. On his State visit to Denmark and Sweden he was given the highest honours in these countries. Mark have him the Order of the Dannebrog and the Order of the Sveriges. Part of the ceremony surrounding the awarding of these honours involves provision that everyone on whom they are bestowed should have his coat of arms displayed at churches in Copenhagen and Stockholm.

(Handelsblatt, 8 February)

Mixed marriage

In 1969 about 11,000 men from the Federal Republic married girls from other countries, about three times as many "mixed" marriages as in 1960, according to the Federal Statistics in Wiesbaden.

But the number of marriages between foreign men and girls from this area has not substantially increased since 1960. About 15,000 women married men of different nationality.

The number of marriages between partners, both of whom were foreign, increased fourfold. There were 6,600 marriages between foreigners in the Federal Republic in 1969.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 12 February)

Leisure time

Sport and reading via first place the most widespread leisure pursuit of young people in this country according to an investigation carried out in Leonberg, near Stuttgart.

The investigation showed that nine per cent of the boys and girls interviewed spent sport in their leisure and play hours while seventeen per cent preferred to curl up with a good book.

Third place went to dancing, but far more popular with girls than boys. Eighteen per cent of the fair sex enjoy dancing, while only eight per cent of the boys said dancing was their favourite leisure-time pursuit.

(Handelsblatt, 12 February)

Young builder

A young lad of eleven astonished his senior mayor of Günzburg, Rüdiger Köppler when he appeared during the hours and asked for an allocation of land to build a blockhouse for himself and friends.

He said that he had earned the money for the project by working in his mother's shop.

The mayor said that the boy is very polite in making his application and also very firm.

The Gönzburg authorities asked a planning office to give favourable consideration to the project.

The eleven-year-old was allocated a plot of land in the town for his development plans as long as he did not build construction covering more than 10 square metres of surface area.

So without running up debts or taking out a mortgage the Federal Republic's youngest building contractor will build his block house for playing cowboys and Indians. The construction work will be supervised by a municipal building inspector.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 January 1971)

SPORT

Billiards — a game with few players but many aces



One of the few sporting disciplines in which brain is demanded as much as muscle is billiards. In terms of the number of people who play billiards in this country it is a discipline that has hardly got off the ground, with a mere 9,300 members of clubs affiliated to the Federal Republic Billiards Association (DFB). Yet in terms of prowess this country is among the world's best.

Siegfried Spielmann of Düsseldorf and Dieter Müller of Berlin in the cadre and August Tiedtke of Berlin in the three-cushion game are three international aces who do outstandingly well at world and European championships. Last year Dieter Müller clearly won the European cadre 47/2 championships in San Sebastian.

International competition billiards boasts five disciplines. The greatest number of points, that is cannons (since the Continental billiard table has no pockets), are scored in the free game, in which the winner is the player who first reaches 500 points.

It is not uncommon for 500 points to be scored in one run. It certainly occurs often enough for there to be a technical term for the phenomenon in German. In the free game cannons can be scored anywhere on the table except in the corners. After the second shot one or other of the red and other white ball must leave the corner triangle.

In order to make point-scoring a little more difficult the cadre game was introduced in 1883. The table is divided into six (cadre 71/2) or nine (cadre 47/2) sections. No ball may remain in one section for more than one shot.

In the single-cushion game the white ball must rocket off one cushion before hitting the third ball. In the three-cushion game it must have rebounded off three. Not surprisingly a run is uncommon in the three-cushion game. The European record is seventeen points in succession.

In order to enable top-flight players to gain more experience of competition play the association established a Federal league in 1968. The first champion was KSG Cologne, a club that was unfortunately relegated a year later.

Last year Altenessen Billiards Club won the league title. This year four clubs are still in the running. They are LSG Berlin, Billardfreunde Düsseldorf, Altenessen and BC Feldmark 34 Gelsenkirchen. The other four teams, promoted BSV Dortmund, BG Bottrop, SG Krefeld und KSG Duisburg, are out of the running.

This country's best-ever international team performance was in Amersfoort last November when the Federal Republic was runner-up to Belgium in the European championships.

Three members of the team, Spielmann, Siebert and Müller, have their own

pubs and restaurants with billiard tables, so they cannot be said to lack training facilities. But this country is hardly a lucrative stamping-ground for billiards professionals.

There is not a single professional in the country — even though billiards can be continued as a competitive sport until a great age and "as long as the balls obey the cue," as the late Walter Lütgehetmann of Frankfurt, multiple German champion and five-discipline world champion in 1938, is reputed to have once said.

Professional tournaments are a regular event in France and the United States. In this country neither the organisers nor the players would be likely to cover the cost. There would be no spectators to speak of. Yet first-rate amateur standards are no worse than professional.

In addition to the 9,300 members of clubs affiliated to the association there are about 100,000 people who play billiards in clubs and restaurants as a hobby, mainly in the west of the country, the industrial areas of the Rhine and the Ruhr.

The number of people who have struck up an acquaintanceship with the game is steadily increasing. Many newcomers to the sport first tried their hand while on holiday in Holland, a country in which billiards is extremely popular.

There would probably be even more of them if there were only more tables in use. Yet restaurateurs are put off not only by the cost of tables but also by the amount of floor space they take up. There must be at least a metre and a half free on all four sides of the table and the cheapest table, 2.10 x 1.05 metres in size, costs 3,500 Marks.

A championship table with the dimensions 2.84 x 1.42.25 metres costs at least 6,000 Marks.

The table and the balls

The table consists of three sheets of slate covered in baize cloth. The green baize covering costs about 400 Marks and needs renewing every nine months to a year on tables that are in frequent use.

The software consists of a cue and three balls. The cue is an ash, walnut or mahogany stick about 1.40 metres (5 ft) long. It has an ivory end and a leather tip and costs between seventy and 120 Marks.

The balls are 61.5 millimetres (a little over two inches) in diameter and weigh roughly 220 grammes (eight ounces). They are made of plastic and cost 45 to fifty Marks a set. The old ivory balls, still occasionally seen, cost between 450 and 500 Marks a set.

The player's ball is one of two white balls, the third being red. One of the white balls has a black spot and the referee casts lots to decide which player



Champion Dieter Müller in action

(Photo: Horst Müller)

uses which ball. Players must always hit their own white ball first.

The history of the game is obscure and not fully on record. The game is, however, known to have been developed in Italy around 1530. Mary Queen of Scots mentioned it in 1587, the year she was executed, in a letter.

A century later it was prescribed for Louis XIV of France by his court doctors as a means of combating his paunch. The Huguenots he expelled from France took the game with them to Belgium, Holland and this country.

There are very few women players. Many clubs have of late tried to encourage women to join and women's clubs have also been set up, particularly in the Gelsenkirchen, Bochum and Essen areas, but they have to cope with the same sort of prejudice as women skittles players, who are generally reckoned to indulge in a rather boozy sport.

DFB President Helmut Schulz of Coesfeld takes allegations that billiards is a sport for booze-hounds seriously. "Parents used," he says, "to say that children were tempted to frequent pubs by the opportunity to play billiards. They may well have been right to a certain extent too."

Nowadays this is no longer the case, though, and Schulz attributes this fact to the youth work carried out by the 900 or so clubs all around the country.

Billiards players take their sport seriously. Far from creating an impression of alehouse amusement they wear black, shun nicotine and alcohol at the table and generally do their best to combat the aura of booze and fags that surrounds the game.

Over the last three years billiards has gone from strength to strength in towns where there are Federal league clubs — mainly in the Ruhr and in Berlin, that is. But club membership is steadily on the increase in Munich and Hamburg too.

Elsewhere the number of club members is at a standstill. But there is nonetheless a growing number of amateurs who prefer to play on German tables (bar billiards) rather than on the pocketless French competition variety.

Herbert Anke

(Handelsblatt, 19 February 1971)

Sport and diplomacy

A quarter of mankind will not be represented at the 1972 Munich Olympics for political reasons. The countries concerned include China, Indonesia, South Africa, North Vietnam and others.

A further quarter, the so-called Eastern Bloc continually threatens to boycott the Games.

Because of withdrawals by Eastern Bloc countries Sporting Lisbon have reached the semi-finals of the European Handball Cup by means of a series of walk-overs. They may well reach the finals without having played a single game too.

South Africa has applied to take part in the qualifying rounds for this year's Davis Cup, but as happened last year one of the world's leading tennis countries will probably be struck from the list before the first round is held.

The world hockey tournament in Lahore has been postponed, so there will be no game between India and Pakistan again. Since 1960 the two best hockey teams in the world have played one another only in the Olympic competition.

Regardless whether it is a matter of the 1974 football World Cup or any other international competition the following combinations would be either dangerous, undiplomatic or out of the question:

Israel versus any Arab country, North versus South Korea, Rhodesia or South Africa versus other African countries, Rhodesia versus any Commonwealth country, Portugal versus any Eastern Bloc country, an Eastern Bloc country versus South Vietnam, Cambodia or South Korea, China versus Taiwan, the Eastern Bloc versus Israel, Pakistan versus India, Turkey versus Greece, Cyprus versus Turkey or Greece, Algeria versus Brazil, Cuba versus the United States, France versus Canada, the Soviet Union versus China and China versus the United States.

Even this list is incomplete. The formulas of power and ideological verdicts have sporting contacts firmly under control. Yet sport remains the most humane form of major conflict. When things grow really serious it just stops.

(DIE WELT, 6 February 1971)

Aden	SA \$ 0.05	Colombia	col. \$ 1.—	Formosa	NT \$ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	M. 11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 6.—
Algeria	Al 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	RI 10.—	Malaysia	M. \$ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.30	Syria	\$ 5.50
Angola	Ang. 1.—	Congo (Kinshasa)	C.F.A. 30.—	Gabon	G. 1.14	Iraq	IR 10.—	Mali	Mal 0.60	Philippines	P. 1.00	Tanzania	Ta 0.25
Argentina	Arg. 1.—	Costa Rica	C. 0.85	Gambia	G. 1.14	Israel	IL 0.40	Morocco	DM 0.65	Poland	PL 0.50	Thailand	Th 1.—
Australia	Aus. 1.—	Cuba	C. 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Italy	It. 0.40	Mozambique	Moz. 1.—	Portugal	Port. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	TT 0.20
Austria	Aus. 1.—	Cyprus	C. 0.13	Ghana	G. 0.12	Ivory Coast	IV. 0.40	Nepal	Nep. 1.—	Rhodesia	Rh. 1.—	Togo	Togo 0.20
Bahamas	B. 1.—	Czechoslovakia	C. 0.13	Great Britain	Gr. 0.12	Japan	Yen 50	Nicaragua	Nicar. 1.—	Romania	R. 1.—	Tunisia	Tun. 1.—
Bahrain	B. 1.—	Dominican Rep.	D. 0.13	Greece	G. 0.12	Jamaica	J. 0.40	Netherlands	N. 1.—	Russia	R. 1.—	Uganda	Ug. 0.25
Barbados	B. 1.—	El Salvador	E. 0.13	Guatemala	G. 0.12	Kenya	K. 0.40	Netherlands Antilles	N.A. 1.—	Swaziland	S. 1.—	Uruguay	Ur. 1.—
Belize	B. 1.—	Equatorial Guinea	E. 0.13	Haiti	H. 0.12	Korea	K. 0.40	Niger	N. 1.—	Sweden	S. 1.—	USA	US 1.—
Bermuda	B. 1.—	Finland	F. 0.13	Honduras	H. 0.12	Lebanon	L. 0.40	Nigeria	N. 1.—	Switzerland	S. 1.—	USSR	USSR 1.—
Bhutan	B. 1.—	France	F. 0.13	Hong Kong	H. 0.12	Liberia	L. 0.40	Norway	N. 1.—	Taiwan	T. 1.—	Venezuela	V. 0.20
Bolivia	B. 1.—	Germany	G. 0.13	India	I. 0.12	Luxembourg	L. 0.40	Pakistan	P. 1.—	Thailand	Th. 1.—	Zambia	Z. 1.—
Brazil	B. 1.—	Ghana	G. 0.13	Indonesia	I. 0.12	Madagascar	M. 0.40	Panama	P. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	T. 0.20		